

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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FOI/PA# 1210766-0

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: 0 HCUA.

DATE: 9/29/58

Remylet, 9/22/58.

Letters concerning five individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division who were mentioned in the HCUA testimony of [REDACTED] were forwarded to the Bureau since relet. Out of a total of 78 in this category, 71 letters have been submitted.

b7D

A letter will be submitted 10/6/58 concerning the status of this project.

EX - 124

REC-3

61-7582-3944

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

13 SEP 30 1958

JWS/jep
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

63 OCT 3 1958

DATE 2/3/82

BY SP0 DHA

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Sub-AM Control

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/29/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

SUBJECT: HCUA

REC-14

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[redacted] testified before HCUA in Executive Session on [redacted]
[redacted] A copy of this testimony is enclosed for the Bureau and the Pittsburgh Office.

This testimony was obtained on a highly confidential basis and the fact that we have it should not be disclosed. If any information is used therefrom it must be paraphrased and covered with a T symbol to protect the source (HCUA).

2-Bureau (Encl-1)
1-Pittsburgh (Encl-1)
1-WFO
JAC:ahw
(4)

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DATE 3/2/82 BY SP6BJA/r

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REC-14

61-7582-3945

EX. - 132

20 SEP 30 1958

59 OCT 17 1958

ENCLOSURE

EX. - 132

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OCT 9 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-22169

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-211914)

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-11637)

MARY FIGUEIREDO
SM - C

*House Committee on
Un-American Activities*

Re WFO letter to Director dated 6/11/58 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area".

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA
Hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts, held between [redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted] a former Communist Party member and former
[redacted] testified before the Committee and on [redacted]
and [redacted] identified MARY FIGUEIREDO as a
leading comrade (of the Communist Party) in the New
Bedford, Massachusetts area.

For the information of the Bureau, the above individual
is identical with captioned Subject.

MARY FIGUEIREDO is now on the Security Index. She was
interviewed on October 7, 1954 and in view of the
hostile attitude displayed at that time, no recommendation
is being made for recontact.

The information supplied by [redacted] has been previously
reported and no additional investigation is warranted
at this time.

ATH:ras

- 3 - Bureau (100-211914) (RM)
 - (1 - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2 - Boston (100-11637)
 - (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/82 BY SP6 bja/gpt

61-7582-V
NOT RECORDED

162 OCT 2 1958

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b6
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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-243712)

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-20579)

SM-C

(OO - Los Angeles)

WAS.,

*House Committee on
Un-American Activities*

b6

b7C

Re Boston letter to Director dated August 8, 1958, and captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA, IS-C", forwarding to Los Angeles copies of pamphlets entitled, "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area", Part 1, 2 and 3 (HCUA Hearings at Boston, Massachusetts, 9/18-21/58).

A review of the above pamphlets disclosed that in addition to [redacted] mentioned on Page 3 of relet, [redacted] was also mentioned during the course of the HCUA hearings at Boston.

The Los Angeles Division should handle information concerning [redacted] mentioned in testimony in accordance with the instructions set out in relet.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 (2 - 100-243712)
 (1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)
2 - Los Angeles (100-31985) (RM)
2 - Boston
 (1 - 100-20579)
 (1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

AVS:ds
(7)

NOT RECORDED
162 OCT 2 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-360128)

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-13399)

SM-C

WA.3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/02 BY 6067A/LP

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Re WFO letter to Director captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA" dated June 11, 1958, forwarding transcripts of HCUA hearings at [redacted]

The Bureau instructions with regard to the handling of information contained in these transcripts was set forth in referenced letter as follows:

"The Office covering the locality of the hearings should thoroughly review these transcripts upon their receipt, advise the Bureau of the identities of all persons mentioned and advise of their subversive activity unless such information is currently in the Bureau's possession. Such data should be submitted under the captions of the various individuals identified. These memoranda must contain a statement as to whether or not the individual has been the subject of Bureau investigation and as to what action is being taken on any new information developed.

"In those instances where an individual has been investigated by the Bureau and the new information obtained does not warrant additional investigation, you should again give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the individual. Additionally, you should submit your recommendations regarding interview of any 'friendly witness'."

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-360128)
(1 - 61-7582 - HCUA NEW ENGLAND AREA)

61-7582-1

- 2 - Butte (RM) (100-7221)

REC-96

NOT RECORDED
158 OCT 2 1958

- 2 - Boston

- (1 - 100-13399)
(1 - 100-32353, HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

AVS:ds
(7)

OCT 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-360128-25

"In those instances where a person testifies about an individual residing within another division, it is your responsibility to advise the appropriate office of the nature of the information and of the Bureau's instructions.

"For your information and guidance, upon receipt of transcripts of testimony from the Washington Field Office, you are directed to advise the Bureau of the status of your review within one week's time. Thereafter, you will be requested to submit weekly letters advising of the status of your review until the project is completed and necessary action has been taken in accordance with Bureau instructions.

"Your final letter advising of the completion of your review should contain a statement regarding number of witnesses testifying, the number of persons identified as communists, the fact that the Bureau has been advised under individual captions of the information furnished by 'friendly witnesses' that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau regarding interviews with 'friendly witnesses' and that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau under individual captions regarding additional investigation or the advisability of interviewing these individuals".

Information concerning [redacted] a Butte Subject, was given in the testimony of [redacted], a former member of the Communist Party, before the HCUA at [redacted] Massachusetts, on [redacted]. Testimony concerning [redacted] is set forth on [redacted] of the above-mentioned transcript and in part is as follows:

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[redacted] In naming Communist Party members in the Concord-Hillsboro, New Hampshire, area, [redacted] named [redacted] and stated, [redacted] Newington, New Hampshire, if I recall that correctly, for one year at least and I think he attended the University of New Hampshire prior to that time. He was used, just before WALLACE, during the WALLACE campaign, to [redacted] Progressive Party [redacted] and he roamed around the State doing that".

BS 100-13399

[redacted] in naming individuals who were known to her to be Communist Party members and also leaders in the Progressive Party in New Hampshire named [redacted]

b6
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b7D

The Butte Office should be guided by Bureau instructions set forth in this letter.

RUC.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-128056)

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-16929)

KATHERINE KOPACH DOBROWOLSKI, was.,
SM-C

Re WFO Letter to Director captioned, "HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA" and dated June 11, 1958, forwarding transcripts of the HCUA hearings at Boston held March 18-21, 1958.

A review of testimony before the HCUA at Boston, March 18 through 21, 1958, insofar as it pertained to Subject determined that information contained therein previously had been reported to the Bureau.

Subject was uncooperative in 1954 when subpoenaed as a witness before the New Hampshire Committee to Investigate Subversive Activities. Further, her son-in-law, HUGO DE GREGORY, has been held in contempt for his refusal to testify before the above New Hampshire committee which citation was upheld by the New Hampshire Supreme Court and has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Accordingly, no request for Bureau authority to interview Subject at this time is being submitted.

View of the foregoing, it is not believed that further action at this time is warranted and this matter is being placed in a CLOSED status.

Bureau (RM)

(2 - 100-128056)

1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

Boston

(1 - 100-16929)

(1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

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98 OCT 1 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-375790)

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-23781)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/82 BY Sp6bjr

SM-C

Re WFO Letter to Director captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA" and dated June 11, 1958, forwarding transcripts of HCUA hearings at [redacted]

Subject appeared for testimony on [redacted] at which time he declined to answer if he was then or had ever been a member of the Communist Party, or if he knew [redacted] or if [redacted] told the truth in testimony when he identified [redacted] the Communist Party activities and as a member of the Communist Party. Subject based his declination on the following grounds:

"The first reason because the resolution creating this Committee is unconstitutional and vague. Secondly, the question is not pertinent to any subject within the Committee's jurisdiction as spelled out in the Watkin's decision. Third, this is an investigation which is exposure for exposure's sake. Fourth, because it abridges my right under the First Amendment, that it abridges my right to free and political association and so forth. Fifth, an answer to the question would be and have a reasonable tendency to incriminate me despite my innocence."

The results of Subject's testimony will be set forth in the next annual report.

A review of other testimony insofar as it pertained to Subject determined that information contained therein has been previously reported.

In view of Subject's testimony on [redacted] and his uncooperative attitude during a previous attempt to interview him in March, 1957, it is not felt that a reinterview of Subject at this time would prove productive.

As no further investigation is believed warranted at this time, this matter is being placed in a closed status. CLOSED.

cc:
3 - Bureau (2-100-375790) (RM)
(1-61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA) (RM)
2 - Boston (1-100-23781)
(1-100-32353 - HCUA, New England Area)

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98 OCT 1 1958

DIRECTOR, FBI

9/29/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-7260)

WAINO HERMAN WIRKKALA
SM - C

Re WFO letter to Director dated 6/11/58 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area."

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA,
Hearings held at [redacted], Massachusetts between [redacted]
[redacted]

b7D

On [redacted], a former
Communist Party member and former [redacted] in testifying
before the Committee, identified WAINO WIRKKALA as an
individual who "at one time or another" was a member of
the State Committee of the Communist Party of New Hampshire.

For the information of the Bureau, the above individual
is identical with captioned Subject.

WIRKKALA, who is approximately seventy years of age, was
last interviewed on October 30, 1953 and furnished informa-
tion concerning his activity in the Communist Party in the
1930's. In view of his advanced years, it is not felt that
a further interview is warranted.

The information furnished by [redacted] has been previously
incorporated in a report and further investigation is not
warranted at this time.

AFH:ras

3 - Bureau (RM)

(1 - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)

2 - Boston (100-7260)

(1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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98 OCT 1 1958

50 OCT 6 1958

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja

64

East Chicago,
Sept 28, 1958

On Saturday, Sept 27, 1958, I attended the Indiana Civil Liberties Union Work Shop Conference held in Gary Ind. at the Hotel Gary. At the 10 A.M. session I attended the Congressional Investigating Committee discussions headed by [redacted] and [redacted].

The reason I attended this hearing was that [redacted] had asked me to and also from the look of the faces around me it looked as if every person that had been called before the House Un-American Activities Committee was going to be present. Some of whose names have stuck with me are like [redacted] and many others whom I don't remember by name.

I took breath from [redacted], watched him, and mimicked him the best I could. Even to getting up and calling the Warren Committee a bunch of [redacted] This seemed to please both [redacted]. During the lunch hour, [redacted] took me in tow and we had dinner in the Ideal Restaurant. During our dinner [redacted] asked me to join the Calumet Chapter of the Civil Liberties Union. He told me that there were 800 members in the State of Indiana and 150 members in the Calumet Region.

I'm sending you the form I have to fill before I join. This may be some test that [redacted] and [redacted] are putting me to. One thing for sure is that [redacted] act. belong and they know just about every one among the known or advertised "Commies".

as far as anything "big" Communist ^{and} of the Conference. The only thing of any note would be that [redacted] got up in the morning session and stated that all of the Government witnesses or F.B.I. spies were liars. And that the F.B.I. had visited every person that attended the court proceedings of her transportation.

It seemed as if most of the ones called by Warren Comm had a say in the morning session and all was about how lousy the Committee hearings were and how much of the Civil Liberties were lost by a witness called before any legislative committee.

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ENCLOSURE



61-758-3945

HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Date SEPTEMBER 10, 1953

**EXECUTIVE TESTIMONY
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EXECUTIVE SESSION - ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Staff Interrogation of R. J. Hardin"

House of Representatives,
Committee on Un-American Activities,
Washington, D. C.

The following staff interrogation commenced at 10 o'clock
a. m., Monday, September 8, 1958, in Room 226 Old House Office
Building.

Present: Richard Arens, Staff Director of the Committee
on Un-American Activities, George Williams and Frank Bonora,
investigators.

Also Present: Albert J. Gasdor, Alderson Reporting Co.,
Notary Public and Stenotype Reporter.

(Witness sworn by Notary Public.)

Mr. Arens. Please identify yourself by name, residence
and occupation.

Mr. Hardin. My name is R. J. Hardin. My residence is
23 Butternut Drive, Large, Pennsylvania. I am presently employ-
ed by the Mesta Machine Company in Homestead, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Arens. In what capacity are you employed?

Mr. Hardin. I am a helper.

Mr. Arens. Mr. Hardin, give us just a word, please, about
your own personal background. Where and when were you born and

2
1 a word about your education.

2 Mr. Hardin. I was born in Carter County, Tennessee. I
3 thought I would be 58 years old my next birthday, but I might
4 be a little older or younger. Back in those days they didn't
5 issue birth certificates. I have not been able to find any
6 records.

7 Mr. Arens. Give us a word about your education.

8 Mr. Hardin. I had the equivalent of a high school educa-
9 tion.

10 Mr. Arens. Plus hardnocks and a lot of practical exper-
11 ience, I imagine.

12 Mr. Hardin. That is right.

13 Mr. Arens. That is the way with a lot of mighty fine
14 citizens.

15 Give us just a word about the principal places where you
16 have worked, not all of them but just the highlights of them.

17 Mr. Hardin. I moved around a good bit in the coal fields.
18 I was a coal miner for approximately twenty-nine years.

19 Mr. Arens. In West Virginia?

20 Mr. Hardin. In West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania,
21 I moved around quite a bit due to hard times. One mine would
22 work good for a while and when that got slow I would go to
23 another one. I worked in the coal mines about twenty-nine
24 years in the states of West Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania,
25 and I worked some in Virginia, up until about 1950 when I

3
1 went with the Mesta Machine Company.

2 Mr. Arens. Are you a family man?

3 Mr. Hardin. Yes, I have a wife and one daughter. The
4 daughter is living in Wheaton, Maryland.

5 Mr. Arens. What is her name?

6 Mr. Hardin. Mrs. E. A. Delmar. Her husband is an archi-
7 tect.

8 Mr. Arens. Mr. Hardin, have you ever been a member of
9 the Communist Party?

10 Mr. Hardin. I have.

11 Mr. Arens. Without giving us the details of the member-
12 ship, tell us first of all the period of your membership.

13 Mr. Hardin. In High Point, North Carolina, I was in the
14 party for six or eight months.

15 Mr. Arens. When was that?

16 Mr. Hardin. To the best of my recollection, I believe it
17 was in 1932.

18 Mr. Arens. In 1932?

19 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

20 Mr. Arens. How long did that membership last?

21 Mr. Hardin. Six or eight months. I dropped out.

22 Mr. Arens. What happened then from the standpoint of
23 party membership?

24 Mr. Hardin. I returned to the coal fields and worked
25 until September, 1934, at which time I left the coal fields.

4
1. and went to Danville, Virginia and joined the Communist Party
2 at the request of the Danville Police Officials.

3 Mr. Arens. Then how long did you stay in there?

4 Mr. Hardin. Until 1937. I was out until 1943. I finally
5 maneuvered myself around and got into the State of Pennsylvania.
6 I joined the party again in 1943 at the request of Government
7 officials.

8 Mr. Arens. How long did you stay in at that time?

9 Mr. Hardin. So far as I know, I was in until 1954, at
10 which time I was a witness for the Government on the Civil
11 Rights Congress case.

12 Mr. Arens. Was all of your membership in the Communist
13 Party at the request and in cooperation with Government agen-
14 cies?

15 Mr. Hardin. In the sense that I joined the party in
16 1943 at the request of Government officials, but my membership
17 in High Point was at the request of the police officials.

18 Mr. Arens. You have at no time actually been a Communist
19 at heart? You have always done that just to serve your coun-
20 try, either the local police authorities or the Federal Bureau
21 of Investigation?

22 Mr. Hardin. That is correct.

23 You probably remember the textile strike when a police
24 chief was killed. They got the guy out on bail and they killed
25 the chief of police. The guy went to Russia and it got so

1 tough he came back and gave himself up.

2 Mr. Arens. Tell us, if you please, first of all the
3 highpoints, the principal points of your career in the Com-
4 munist Party. I am not asking you at the moment to tell us
5 about the people who were in it.

6 Mr. Hardin. I joined in High Point. I didn't belong
7 to any club and I didn't hold any position. I was more or
8 less of a contact man. They would send a telegram to me to
9 be picked up by someone later on. That is about all I did.
10 I notified the police officials of their movements. If I heard
11 of a Communist coming into the State of Virginia I would notify
12 the proper police authorities and they would notify the police
13 along the line.

14 Mr. Arens. What did you do at High Point for the Com-
15 munist Party?

16 Mr. Hardin. I didn't do anything except those telegrams.
17 I was supposed to be an unemployed worker. I pretended to be
18 a bootlegger for a cover, but I never sold any liquor.

19 Mr. Arens. Tell us about your Communist activities in
20 Danville in 1934.

21 Mr. Hardin. I joined the Communist Party in Danville, as
22 I said, at the request of police officials, Mr. Martin and Mr.
23 Holland. I was very active there. I was on a district com-
24 mittee. I was section organizer.

25 Mr. Arens. Where is this now?

1 Mr. Hardin. In Danville. I was a contact man for the
2 district. All mail belonging to the Communist Party came to
3 me, and I distributed it to the units.

4 Mr. Arens. We are now in Virginia, in 1934?

5 Mr. Hardin. That is right, to 1937.

6 Mr. Arens. You were the district organizer?

7 Mr. Hardin. I was a section organizer.

8 Mr. Arens. How large was the section that you organized?

9 Mr. Hardin. It was the Town of Danville. That is what
10 they called the Danville section.

11 Mr. Arens. How many people were there in the Communist
12 Party in Danville at that time?

13 Mr. Hardin. At the time I was there, there was between
14 ten and twenty. There had been a large membership there at
15 one time.

16 Mr. Arens. Where were they located? In the mills?

17 Mr. Hardin. A few worked in the mills, very few, though;
18 mostly they were unemployed people.

19 Mr. Arens. How many were in the party when you left?

20 Mr. Hardin. About the same, ten or twelve or fifteen.

21 Mr. Arens. And what year was it that you left?

22 Mr. Hardin. 1937.

23 Mr. Arens. Then you moved to Pittsburgh?

24 Mr. Hardin. No, I moved to West Virginia.

25 Mr. Arens. How long were you in West Virginia?

1 Mr. Hardin. About two years.

2 Mr. Arens. Were you in the party in West Virginia?

3 Mr. Hardin. No, I had no connection with the party then.

4 Mr. Arens Then where did you move?

5 Mr. Hardin. I moved to Pennsylvania

6 Mr. Arens When you moved to Pennsylvania, what was your
7 first activity in the party in Pennsylvania?

8 Mr. Hardin. After I joined the party in Pennsylvania, the
9 first position I held was educational director of the Johnstown
10 branch. I was assigned to that position by Charlotte Chandler.

11 Mr. Arens. What year was this?

12 Mr. Hardin. 1943.

13 Mr. Arens. What did you do as educational director?

14 Mr. Hardin. When the Communists had a meeting, I mapped
15 out what they should discuss.

16 Mr. Arens. Did you study Marxist literature and go to
17 any training courses to prepare yourself?

18 Mr. Hardin. I never went to any schools.

19 Mr. Arens. Where was the Johnstown branch located?

20 Mr. Hardin. The Johnstown branch could have been consider-
21 ed the surrounding territory -- Johnstown and Lilly, and so on.

22 Mr. Arens. How many comrades were in that branch?

23 Mr. Hardin. The numbers varied from year to year. Some-
24 times the registration would be twenty and sometimes it would
25 be up to 25 or 30.

1 Mr. Arens. What was the general nature of the activi-
2 ties in the Johnstown branch?

3 Mr. Hardin. The Communists worked among the steel workers
4 and coal miners.

5 Mr. Arens. How long did you stay with the Johnstown
6 branch?

7 Mr. Hardin. I stayed there until 1950 and then I moved
8 to Pittsburgh. I was named the Communist organizer by Cvetic
9 and lost my job.

10 Mr. Arens. But nevertheless, out of patriotism you stayed
11 in it?

12 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

13 Mr. Arens. We want to commend you for that. You ap-
14 parently appreciate the seriousness of this and the threat it
15 imposes to make that sacrifice.

16 Mr. Hardin. It did put me in hot water. I was living
17 in a little Welsh town where everybody knew everybody else's
18 business, and besides that I lived in a Congregational parson-
19 age. When the headlines broke in the paper that R. J. Hardin,
20 the Communist organizer, lived in Ebensburg, I was sure in hot
21 water then. The minister wanted to get me out of the parsonage.
22 He said, "I don't want the membership to think I am condoning
23 Communism".

24 Mr. Arens. But you stayed in the party anyway?

25 Mr. Hardin. Yes, but I had to get out of that town.

1 Mr. Arens. Your wife knew you were working with the
2 Federal Bureau of Investigation?

3 Mr. Hardin. That is right.

4 Mr. Arens. When did you move, 1950?

5 Mr. Hardin. That is right.

6 Mr. Arens. Tell us about your activities after you moved
7 to Pittsburgh?

8 Mr. Hardin. I attended a few meetings in Pittsburgh,
9 and I attended some C. P. Meetings in the old Bakers Building
10 and in September 1950, and E. Onda came to me and he said that
11 they were going to try to save certain people in the party for
12 work later on and he said, "We are salting you away and we
13 want you to be quiet".

14 Well, I was quiet for about a year. I made no contacts
15 with anybody. Then later I established contact with them, with
16 the party, got in touch with Steve Nelson.

17 Mr. Arens. What year was this?

18 Mr. Hardin. 1951. Steve Nelson put me to work in the
19 Civil Rights Congress. He said there have been a lot of party
20 members exposed, so all contact work for the party was done
21 through the Civil Rights Congress at that time. He told me
22 that he wanted me to take up where I left off at Johnstown
23 and collect dues for the Civil Rights Congress or funds for
24 the Communist Party and Communist Party dues and turn the
25 money over to Miss Adelson, who was executive secretary of

1 the Civil Rights Congress at that time, and he said she would
2 separate the money and "she will turn the party's dues over to
3 me and put the money that you collect for the Civil Rights
4 Congress where it should be put".

5 I worked in that capacity until I was used as a Government
6 witness in 1954.

7 Mr. Arens. How many people can you identify in the Pitts-
8 burgh area who were in the party in 1954?

9 Mr. Hardin. I can identify quite a number who were in
10 the Civil Rights Congress.

11 Mr. Arens. I mean in the party?

12 Mr. Hardin. That is hard to say. Steve Nelson told me
13 that all contact work for the party was done through the Civil
14 Rights Congress. To be frank with you, that kept me in the
15 Johnstown area. They kept me out because they were a little
16 suspicious of me.

17 When I moved to Pittsburgh, I tried to build up -- natural-
18 ly, the Bureau had to help me get a job. Steve Nelson said,
19 "It is impossible for you to get a job with the Mesta Machine
20 Company." He said, "That dame is over in Europe trying to
21 start a war".

22 Mr. Arens. When you left the party in 1954, were you
23 active in the Johnstown area or the Pittsburgh area?

24 Mr. Hardin. I was active in the Johnstown area and I was
25 active in the Civil Rights Congress in Pittsburgh.

1 Mr. Arens. How many Communists did you know in the Johns-
2 town area in 1954? About how many?

3 Mr. Hardin. To start off with, the meetings I attended
4 were called by the Civil Rights Congress. All the people in
5 the Civil Rights Congress were Communists because the Civil
6 Rights Congress was the Communist Party at that time.

7 Mr. Arens. Had you served in closed party meetings with
8 these people?

9 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

10 Mr. Arens. All of them?

11 Mr. Hardin. Yes. I was on the district committee in
12 Pittsburgh from 1945 to 1948.

13 Mr. Arens. How many people did you know in the Pittsburgh
14 area in 1954 who were active in the party at that time?

15 Mr. Hardin. That is going back to the Civil Rights
16 Congress again.

17 Mr. Williams. He was in the Johnstown area as an organizer.
18 Then Steve Nelson told him to continue his Johnstown work, so
19 he would travel from Pittsburgh to Johnstown to collect dues
20 for the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party. The
21 meetings you attended from 1950 to 1954 were probably Civil
22 Rights Congress meetings, but most of the people you saw there
23 were people you had known previously in the Communist Party in
24 Johnstown.

25 Mr. Hardin. Yes, in Johnstown and Pittsburgh -- district
meetings and policy-making meetings

1 Mr. Arens. How many people did you work with whom you
2 knew as Communists in 1954?

3 Mr. Hardin. How many did I know in Pittsburgh?

4 Mr. Arens. How many in this general area can you identify,
5 in this general area?

6 Mr. Hardin. There is quite a number.

7 Mr. Williams. He has a list which I would estimate to be
8 150 to 250 people.

9 Mr. Hardin. I could probably think of more.

10 Mr. Arens. Before you testify, it is obvious to me it
11 would be necessary for Mr. Williams or Mr. Bonora to spend
12 some time with you refreshing your recollection and talking to
13 you about them so you would be crisp on them.

14 How serious was the Communist Party operation in the
15 greater Pittsburgh area when you left in 1954, just four years
16 ago.

17 Mr. Hardin. The membership had diminished a lot, but the
18 policy of the Communist Party is the same as it has always
19 been.

20 Mr. Arens. They were more dedicated and more zealous?

21 Mr. Hardin. Yes. The old Communist Party was apparently
22 abandoned in, I believe, 1943 or 1944, and then it was recon-
23 structed in 1945. The Communist political association was
24 abolished, put in the waste can, and they reconstructed the
25 old Communist Party.

1 Mr. Arens. It is a conspiracy now, isn't it?

2 Mr. Hardin. Yes. They said it was reconstructed on the
3 Russian type of Communism and Socialism. Well, that speaks
4 for itself.

5 Mr. Arens. Did you do or learn anything about what the
6 Communist Party did in the greater Pittsburgh area besides
7 carrying on propaganda? Did you acquire any information about
8 potential espionage or sabotage or anything like that?

9 Mr. Hardin. I guess you remember the coal strike in
10 1949 that went into 1950. It was a long-drawnout thing and
11 they had the United Mine officials in it.

12 Mr. Arens. Were the Communists in it?

13 Mr. Hardin. Yes. They had a meeting of Communist coal
14 miners in Brownsville in December of 1949. The country was
15 getting in a bad condition. Coal was running short. Steve
16 Nelson made a speech and he said "the miners are in and out".
17 He said, "We are doing all we can to keep them out." He said
18 he wanted them to stay out because it was slowing up the
19 Marshall Plan.

20 Mr. Arens. Did you have any Communist Party work under
21 Steve Nelson's direction after he was convicted?

22 Mr. Hardin. No. He talked about the Civil Rights Con-
23 gress work, but he never mentioned the Communist Party.

24 Mr. Arens. You worked with Steve Nelson after he was
25 convicted?

1 Mr. Hardin. Yes, I talked with him and worked with him.

2 Mr. Arens. On Communist programs even though it was for
3 the Civil Rights Congress?

4 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

5 Mr. Arens. How far is Johnstown from Pittsburgh?

6 Mr. Hardin. I believe it is 72 miles.

7 Mr. Arens. Is it east of Pittsburgh?

8 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

9 Mr. Arens. Is it in a valley?

10 Mr. Hardin. It is down in a valley. It is on the
11 Conemaugh River.

12 Mr. Arens. Mr. Hardin, on the basis of your background
13 and experience as an undercover agent for the F.B.I. in the
14 Communist Party, can you tell us the emphasis which the Com-
15 munist Party has been placing on the penetration of heavy
16 industry?

17 Mr. Hardin. Pittsburgh was the No. 1 concentration point,
18 due to heavy steel industry and coal industry. They were
19 interested in steel, but they were more interested in coal
20 because at one of the meetings in 1946 or 1947 Roy Hudson made
21 the statement that the party that could control coal could
22 control the nation and he said if the Communist Party could
23 control the coal miners they could control the nation.

24 At a meeting in the Mayflower Hotel in 1948 or 1949 there
25 was a youth conference there which I attended and there was a

1 youth organizer there from the State of New York. He made a
2 speech and he said Hitler controlled Germany by controlling
3 the youth. He said the party that controls the youth will
4 control the nation, and he insisted that the Communist Party
5 go to work on the youths in this country and all, go to youth
6 centers and mix with them and train them.

7 That meeting was still going on in 1954 when I was a
8 Government witness, because Elmer Kish's wife was in charge
9 of the youth group, teaching folk songs and teaching equality
10 for negroes, and all such stuff as that.

11 Mr. Arens. Did you learn that any of the comrades were
12 trained in how to conduct sabotage in the coal mines, to blow
13 up the coal mines or to flood them?

14 Mr. Hardin. There was a disagreement that came up in the
15 United Mine Workers. At that time they had started mechanized
16 mines. They made a contract. All the day loaders got a raise
17 while the hand loaders didn't. There was dissension in the
18 ranks. The Communists came in and they had a meeting at
19 Jamestown, I believe it was, and this Dave Kish attended a
20 meeting and he suggested all the men go to work and load one
21 car a day and come home and keep that up until they brought
22 the operators to their knees. I don't know if you would class
23 that as sabotage, but in a way it is. It would wreck the
24 coal industry to do anything like that.

25 Mr. Arens. Did you receive any training at all in

1 Communism? Did they make you go to any schools or did you get
2 any literature that you were supposed to read or study up on?

3 Mr. Hardin. I got quite a lot of literature. They tried
4 getting me into schools, but I didn't go.

5 Mr. Arens. Did they have any schools in the Pittsburgh
6 area?

7 Mr. Hardin. They had a school in 1948 in Pittsburgh.

8 Mr. Arens. It was underground, wasn't it?

9 Mr. Hardin. The district selected certain people to go
10 to school. I was selected, but I didn't want to go. I knew
11 enough about them without going to school. If I had to do
12 over again, I would go. They tried to get me into schools
13 when I was in Danville. They tried to get me to enlist to go
14 to Spain to fight.

15 Mr. Arens. How old a man are you again?

16 Mr. Hardin. Well, 57 going on 58. I think that is my
17 age. I might be a little older or a little younger.

18 Mr. Arens. You seem to be in very good health.

19 Mr. Hardin. I am in pretty good health. I stayed in the
20 coal mines until I got hurt and had coal mine rheumatism and
21 the dampness in the coal mines caused me to take a throat
22 infection which bothers me a lot.

23 Mr. Arens. Did you know Myman Schlessinger as a Commun-
24 ist?

25 Mr. Hardin. I did.

1 Mr. Arens.. Did you ever serve in Communist Part meetings
2 with him?

3 Mr. Hardin. Yes. He attended meetings when the whole
4 Communist Party was reborn. I saw him at one meeting after
5 that.

6 Mr. Arens. A closed party meeting?

7 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

8 Mr. Arens. You could identify him to your certain knowl-
9 edge that he was a Communist?

10 Mr. Hardin. Yes he has been at Communist policy meetings.
11 A non-Communist might attend a cell meeting, but a non-
12 Communist does not attend a policy meeting.

13 Mr. Arens. Was the Civil Rights to your certain knowledge
14 in the Pittsburgh area controlled by the Communist Party?

15 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

16 Mr. Arens. Was the Committee to End Sedition Laws?

17 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

18 Mr. Arens. Was the American Committee --

19 Mr. Hardin. American Committee for the Protection of
20 Foreign Born, the Nationality Committee and the Congress of
21 Unemployed -- I think that is one I visited.

22 Mr. Williams. The Congress of Unemployed?

23 Mr. Hardin. Yes. It went out of business. It closed up.

24 Mr. Arens. What were some of the activities of the Civil
25 Rights Congress?

1 Mr. Hardin. It was a dues collecting agency to collect
2 dues for the Communist Party, to raise money for defense law-
3 yers, bail for Communists. It was the Communist Party. There
4 is no question about that, the Civil Rights Congress is the
5 Communist Party. A lady Communist told me that. I was talking
6 to Jim Dawson once and I told him that some people would make
7 a donation to the Civil Rights Congress but they were a little
8 reluctant to pay party dues. He said, "Well, it is all the
9 same. A donation to the Civil Rights Congress is a donation
10 to the Communist Party."

11 Mr. Williams. It was just a guise to mislead the people.

12 Mr. Hardin. They tried to make people believe that the
13 Civil Rights Congress was an organization to fight for people's
14 rights, the constitutional rights, but they were fighting for
15 the rights of the Communists, to raise bail, to raise money for
16 defense lawyers. It was the right arm of the Communist Party
17 all right.

18 Mr. Williams. What about steel?

19 Mr. Hardin. They were interested in steel and all the
20 coal mines. They tried to do more work in coal than they did
21 in steel. They often said that the coal miners were militant,
22 hard strikers.

23 Mr. Williams. In 1954 when you left the Party, were
24 there members of the Communist Party at that time working in
25 the coal mines?

41 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

2 Mr. Arens. How many?

3 Mr. Hardin. I would have to think about that. Do you
4 mean in the Pittsburgh and Johnstown area?

5 Mr. Arens. Yes.

6 Mr. Hardin. I could probably think of ten to twenty
7 people or maybe more. Of course, some of them have been
8 pensioned since that time. Coal miners are eligible for pen-
9 sions at age 60, and it is possible that some of them are
10 retired by now.

11 Mr. Williams. You would think perhaps ten or twenty?

12 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

13 Mr. Williams. How many were working in steel?

14 Mr. Hardin. I would have to stop and think on that.

15 Mr. Williams. Would they all be on this list you have
16 already given me?

17 Mr. Hardin. Not necessarily. Sam Reid was in Pittsburgh.
18 He was in the steel industry. He was fired and the last I
19 heard of him he was in Erie. Of course, people like Elmer
20 Kish -- they are still in the steel industry.

21 Mr. Arens. Do you think he is probably still in the
22 Party?

23 Mr. Hardin. Yes.

24 Mr. Arens. Mr. Hardin, I want to express our appreciation
25 to you here for your cooperation. Mr. Williams has told me a

1 great deal about you. He is very favorably impressed with you,
2 as I am. We know it is no easy task that you have been per-
3 forming and we look forward to complete cooperation from you
4 in the course of these hearings that we are talking about in
5 the Pittsburgh area.

6 (Whereupon, at 10:50 a. m., the interrogation was concluded.)
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 9/29/58

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia (100-38364)

SUBJECT: HCUA*House Committee on Un-American Activities*

Re Pittsburgh let to Director 8/15/58 concerning testimony of [redacted] in Executive Session before the HCUA at [redacted]

Paragraph 5, page 1 of relet reported that [redacted] testified [redacted] of Baltimore. [redacted] of Philly. [redacted] of Newark, New Jersey, [redacted] stayed to raise money for [redacted]. My husband attended that." This was in reference to a Progressive Party meeting held in [redacted]

By PG letter to New York dated 12/28/51, [redacted] reported on this meeting but did not mention [redacted]. The identities of [redacted] are unknown, although it is possible that [redacted], who was then active in the Pittsburgh territory, might have been in attendance at this meeting. This office cannot identify the [redacted] mentioned in relet, although Philadelphia indices reflect that a [redacted]

Paragraph 2, page 2 of relet refers to a Progressive Party State Committee meeting held in [redacted]. The meeting was also attended by Philadelphia Informant [redacted], whose report is located in 66-1939 Sub A-1021. [redacted] also identified [redacted] Pennsylvania as a [redacted] at this conference. [redacted] is identical with PH File 100-38089, Bufile 100-416671. She was very active in Progressive Party affairs during this period. The person identified as ELSIE SOCCO was not reported by [redacted] as being in attendance at this meeting, but is undoubtedly identical with ELSA SACC0 of Upper Bucks County, Pa., who is identical with Philadelphia File 100-37398, Bufile 100-188268.

- 2 - Bureau (61-7582) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Pittsburgh (100-13295) (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Philadelphia (100-38364)

WEH:thm
(4)

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6 DJP
REASON 2/3/92
DATE OF REVIEW 2/3/92

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF 2-3-88

REC-6

61-7582-3946

14 SEP 30 1958

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PH 100-38364

The information in paragraph 3, page 2 of relet refers to a CRC Conference held 4/11/53 at Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The person identified as [redacted] is doubtless identical with [redacted], who was reported in attendance at this meeting by [redacted] who also identified [redacted] (a Negro who had been a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade [redacted] as attending this meeting. The [redacted] was identified as [redacted], PH File 100-37114, Bufile 100-290707. A photographic surveillance of Reynolds Hall on 4/11/53 by SAs ROBERT E. KENT, [redacted] and SE [redacted] resulted in a photograph of [redacted] who was identified in the photo by SAs ROBERT E. KENT and ELMER C. MULLEN. [redacted] moved to Newark in [redacted]

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[redacted] She is the subject of NK File 100-25676, with Newark Office of Origin. The [redacted] mentioned as in attendance at this Conference is identical with [redacted] PH File 100-13537, Bufile 100-235043. (U)

Dissemination of information contained in relet is not being made to the files of individuals identified since the identifications are not positive and since, in most cases, these people have previously been positively identified by other informants at the pertinent affair.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/3/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-18475)

[redacted] wa.
SM - C

Re WFO letter to Director dated 6/11/58 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area".

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA
Hearings at [redacted] held between [redacted]

A review of the above mentioned transcript reflects
testimony by various witnesses in which reference was
made to the Subject. These were as follows:

[redacted], government witness and former CP member,
pages [redacted]

[redacted] government witness and former
CP member, [redacted]

The information given by these witnesses has been previously
reported and it is not felt that it warrants further
investigation.

The Subject was deported from the United States to
[redacted] leaving from New York City on [redacted]
as a result of Immigration and Naturalization Service
proceedings under the Walter-McCarran Act based on
CP membership. No information has been located in
Boston files which indicates that the Subject has
made any efforts or inquiries concerning admittance
to the United States.

JES:ras

- ③ - Bureau (100-1857) (RM)
 (1 - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-18475)
 (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 6 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-18475-236

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-370421)

October 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-20513)

CARLOS FREITAS, was.
SM - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BJA

Re WFO letter dated June 11, 1958, captioned "HCUA, NEW
ENGLAND AREA," which furnished the Boston Office with
transcripts of the HCUA Hearings at [redacted] held between
[redacted]

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In testifying before this Committee, [redacted] former
[redacted] identified the Subject on [redacted]
of the transcript as being very active in propaganda in the
New Bedford, Massachusetts area. [redacted] stated the Subject
received different pamphlets, such as the New World Review,
the Daily and Sunday Worker, the March of Labor, and others,
and he would place them in automobiles, in shop areas and
the like, in churches, and felt if at least one person that
evening when he went out would absorb and believe some of it,
he would have accomplished something.

CARLOS FREITAS has been the subject of a Bureau investigation
and the information given by [redacted] has been previously
furnished the Bureau and does not warrant any additional
investigation.

The Subject is carried on the Security Index of the Boston
Office and the data appearing on the Security Index card are
current. The Subject's current activities will be reported
to the Bureau on an annual basis.

cc: (3) - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-370421
(1 - 61-7582

CARLOS FREITAS, was.)
HCUA, New England Area)

2 - Boston
(1 - 100-20513
(1 - 100-32353

CARLOS FREITAS, was.)
HCUA, New England Area)

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BS 100-20513

No recommendation is being made to interview, as the Subject has not been previously interviewed because he has been characterized by [redacted] as eccentric and regarded by some of his neighbors as a "nut." In addition, the Subject in the past has been described by Communist Party leaders as a "nut." It is therefore believed that an interview of the Subject would not produce anything of value.

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Closed.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-346590)

Oct. 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-17614)

ROY ROGERSON
SECURITY MATTER - C

House Committee on Un-American Activities

Re Washington Field letter dated June 11, 1958,
captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA."

A review of the booklet captioned "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area" reflects that the subject's name was mentioned during the HCUA hearings conducted in the U. S. District Court, [redacted] Mass., between [redacted]

[redacted] a former Communist Party member, in testifying before this Committee on [redacted] identified the subject as a "hard core" member of the New Bedford, Mass. Branch of the Communist Party whose duties, amongst others, was to bring the Communist Party line into his activities within the New Bedford Branch of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America. [redacted] further identified the subject as being present at a secret Communist Party meeting held in the South Shore area of Massachusetts, date not specified. [redacted] also identified the subject as a member of the New Bedford Surplus Committee, which Committee [redacted] described as dominated by the Communist Party. Again [redacted] did not specify the date of the subject's membership in this organization.

The subject appeared before the HCUA at [redacted] on [redacted] When interrogated by the Committee as to present membership in the Communist Party or past membership in the Progressive Party, the subject declined to answer, invoking privilege under the First and Fifth Amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

A review of the subject's file reflects that the foregoing information has previously been furnished to the Boston Division by informants and has been reported by Boston to the Bureau.

3- Bureau (2- 100-346590) (RM)
(1- 61-7582) (RM)
3- Boston (2- 100-17614)
(1- 100-32353)

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(6)

52 OCT 8 1958

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NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 3 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/31/82 BY SP6 D/A
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BS 100-17614

The subject is carried on the Security Index of the Boston Division. The subject has not been interviewed. An interview of the subject is not being contemplated at this time due to the absence of information that the subject would be cooperative. It is noted that in addition to his invoking Constitutional privilege before the HCUA in Boston in March, 1953, the subject also invoked privilege in 1955 in Boston when interrogated concerning his Communist Party activities by the Special Commission to Study and Investigate Communism and Subversive Activities and Related Matters in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Information set forth in the above-described booklet pertaining to the subject does not warrant further investigation. Boston will continue to report the subject's activities on an annual basis.

DIRECTOR, FBI

(100-183717)

Oct. 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON

(100-17635)

[redacted] wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6/bj/pt

Re Washington Field letter dated June 11, 1958,
captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA."

A review of the booklet captioned "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area" reflects that the subject's name was mentioned during a HCUA hearing held in U. S. District Court, [redacted] Mass., on [redacted] as follows:

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[redacted] of this booklet sets forth that [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, testified at the hearing held on [redacted] that he had known the subject as [redacted] the Providence, R. I. Branch of the Communist Party. [redacted] did not specify the dates of the subject's activities in this regard.

A review of [redacted] of the aforementioned booklet sets forth that the subject appeared under subpoena before this HCUA hearing at [redacted] on [redacted]. The subject declined, on the basis of self-incrimination, to answer questions concerning his membership in the Communist Party, whether he had been a Section Committee member in charge [redacted] of the Providence, R. I. Branch of the Communist Party and whether he knew [redacted].

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A review of the subject's file reflects that the foregoing information has been reported to the Boston Division by informants and has been reported by Boston to the Bureau. It does not warrant further investigation.

The subject is carried on the Security Index of the Boston Division. The subject was interviewed in 1957 by Agents of the FBI and was uncooperative. Subject is to be re-interviewed under the Security Informant Program.

Boston will continue to report subject's activities on an annual basis.

3- Bureau (2- 100-183717)(RM)
(1- 61-7582)(RM)

3- Boston (2- 100-17635)
(1- 100-32353)

JEN:jdb

100-
DIRECTOR, FBI (297314)

October 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-14398)

[redacted] was.,
SM - C

Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned,
"HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA".

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA hearings
at [redacted] Massachusetts, held between [redacted]

On [redacted] and a former
Communist Party member. in his testimony before the Committee,
identified [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party
in the New Bedford, Massachusetts, area.

For the information of the Bureau, the individual to whom
[redacted] had reference, is identical with the Subject of instant
case.

[redacted] is on the Security Index and information appearing
thereon is current and correct.

The testimony of [redacted] has been previously reported. [redacted]
was previously interviewed on April 16, 1956, and contended he
was deaf. It is not believed a further interview would be
productive.

The testimony of [redacted] does not warrant any additional investigation

3 - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-297314)
(1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2 - Boston
(1 - 100-14398)
(1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

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39 OCT 6 1958
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY Sp6 JAB/pt

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-307367)

October 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-14203)

[REDACTED] was
SM-C

House Committee on Un-American Activities
Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned,
"HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA".

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA hearings
at [REDACTED] Massachusetts, held between [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and a former member of the Communist
Party, appeared before the HCUA on [REDACTED] and in his
testimony made reference to [REDACTED] as a comrade who at one
time was on the New Bedford, Massachusetts, Section Committee of
the Communist Party.

For the information of the Bureau, the individual referred to by
[REDACTED] is identical with the Subject of instant case. He is
currently on the Security Index and information appearing on his
Security Index card is current and correct.

The testimony of [REDACTED] concerning [REDACTED] consisted of information
which was previously reported to this office and no investigation
was warranted.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on June 7, 1956, and a further interview
is not recommended.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 (2 - 100-307367)
 (1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)
2 - Boston
 (1 - 100-14203)
 (1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

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59 OCT 9 1958

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY 366 b14

DIRECTOR, FBI

(100-297262)

Oct. 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON

(100-14206)

LOUIS DIMITROFF KUSHAFF, was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Office Committee on Un-American Activities

Re Washington Field letter dated June 11, 1958,
captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA."

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of HCUA
hearings held in United States District Court at [redacted] Mass.,
between [redacted] Testimony appearing on
[redacted] consists of a reference to the subject by
[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party. [redacted]
testified that the subject in 1953 was granted the right to
the lifetime residential use of the home of MAUDE D'HAZE in
New Bedford, Mass. [redacted] identified D'HAZE, who died in 1953,
at New Bedford, as a devoted and hard-core Communist Party member.
[redacted] further testified that KUSHAFF used this home as a front
for bulk material used by the Communist Party. [redacted] did not
specify the dates of these activities on the part of the subject.

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The subject is on the Security Index of the Boston
Division. He was interviewed on July 11, 1957, and again on
September 4, 1958. He was uncooperative on both occasions.

A review of the subject's file reflects that the
testimony of [redacted] concerning the subject's affiliations
with the Communist Party has previously been reported to the
Boston Division and, in turn, reported by Boston to the Bureau.
No further investigation in this matter is warranted. Boston
will continue to report the subject's activities on an annual basis.

3- Bureau (2- 100-297262) (RM)
 (1- 61-7582) (RM)
3- Boston (2- 100-14206)
 (1- 100-32353)

JEN:jdb
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/pt

61-7582-1
NOT RECORDED
OCT 15 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED

590018 REC

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-423256)

10/1/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-18589)

JOSEPH K. CHASE
SM - C

100
House Comm. on Un-American Activities
Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area" which furnished the Boston Office
with HCUA Hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts which were
held between [redacted]

On [redacted] of part one of the transcripts, [redacted]
a former member of the Communist Party, mentioned JOE CHASE.

On [redacted] of part three of these transcripts
is recorded the testimony of JOSEPH K. CHASE, 33 Mason
Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts, who is employed as
a railroad worker. This individual is identical with
JOSEPH K. CHASE (Bufile 100-423256), whose name is
presently being carried on the Security Index in the
Boston Office.

This testimony involved no new information pertaining to
CHASE.

A current report is being prepared to bring the Subject's
file up to date.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/ST

WFB:ras

- 3 - Bureau (100-423256) (RM)
 - (1) - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area
- 2 - Boston (100-18589)
 - (1) - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area
- (5)

61-7582-1
NOT RECORDED
OCT 1 1958

3 OCT 9 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-345015)

October 1, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-16481)

VICTOR JOSEPH DE NAUM
SM-C

House Committee on Un-American Activities
Re WFO letter dated June 11, 1958, captioned, "HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA", which furnished the Boston Office with transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [redacted] held between [redacted]

[redacted] in testifying before this committee on [redacted] identified the Subject on [redacted] of the transcript, as a member of the Communist conspiracy in the Manchester, New Hampshire, area, as meetings were held in his home.

In connection with the testimony of [redacted] Mr. ARENS, Staff Director of the Committee, called to the attention of the Chairman conducting the hearings that VICTOR DE NAUM since 1954 has been disassociated from the Communist Party and has cooperated fully with government agencies.

VICTOR JOSEPH DE NAUM had been the Subject of a Bureau investigation and the information given by [redacted] has been previously furnished the Bureau and does not warrant any additional investigation.

On July 20, 1954, Subject appeared before the New Hampshire Committee Investigating Subversive Activities and testifying under oath identified eighteen individuals as having been members of the Communist Party in New Hampshire from the early 1930s to approximately 1948.

- 3 - Bureau (RM)
 (2 - 100-345015)
 (1 - 61-7582 - HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA)
2 - Boston
 (1 - 100-16481)
 (1 - 100-32353 - HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA)

RFE:ds
(5)

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
100 OCT 3 1958

66 OCT 3 1958

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100-345015
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/1/82 BY SP5/JS

BS 100-16481

On August 16, 1955, Subject was contacted for the purpose of an interview and at this time he was cooperative and he admitted Communist Party membership from 1934 or 1935 to 1948, and that he had completely disassociated himself with the Party. At the time of the contact, Subject stated he would submit to an interview and suggested that it be held in the office of his

[redacted] New Hampshire, with [redacted] being present; however, no interview was conducted.

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Subject is not carried on the Security Index of the Boston Office inasmuch as his activities do not warrant inclusion.

No recommendation is being made to interview the Subject at this time as the Boston Office is in possession of the transcripts of his testimony in connection with the New Hampshire Investigation into Subversive Activities as nothing would be gained by an interview.

CLOSED.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-296951)

October 1, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-14473)

✓
[redacted] was.
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP 6/1/82

Re: Washington Field letter, dated June 11, 1958, which furnished Boston with transcripts of the HCUA Hearings held at [redacted], Massachusetts, [redacted]

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A review of these hearings reflected that [redacted] testified that [redacted] has since been expelled from the Communist Party for reasons of discipline. When questioned as to whether [redacted] was still under Party discipline, [redacted] stated, "At the very moment I cannot say. As of a short time ago, yes. He is a person that has contributed extensively for the Communist conspiracy in the past."

A review of [redacted] file does not reflect that this information was ever received from [redacted] had advised on January 30, 1956 that SIDNEY LIPSHIRES had instructed him on January 16, 1956 not to register [redacted], that a decision had been made to weed out those members who have been members in name only. This information was reported to the Bureau.

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On September 4, 1958 [redacted] was interviewed by SA [redacted] regarding this testimony as set forth above. [redacted] stated that when he reported on the subject the facts were fresh in his mind and his reports were usually based on notes which he either turned over to the Bureau or destroyed immediately after making his report. He advised that in testifying before the HCUA he did not have notes to refresh his recollection, over two years had elapsed since having contact with the subject, he was under considerable pressure and his choice of words might not have been the best.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- ③ - Bureau (100-296951) (RM)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA, N.E. AREA)
2 - Boston (100-14473)
(1 - 100-32353) (HCUA, N.E. AREA)

WJM:gm (5)

NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 3 1958

52 OCT 7 1958

BS 100-14473

[] advised that if his testimony differed in any degree or any manner from information contained in reports previously furnished the Bureau, the reports given to the Bureau were accurate and he is unable to elaborate on them at this time.

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It is not believed that the testimony of [] warrants any additional investigation of [] at this time.

[] was contacted on June 19, 1958, but declined to be interviewed. It is not recommended he be contacted again since no information has been received indicating a change in attitude.

- 0

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-31498)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-1361)

[redacted] aka
SM - C

Have Comm Hqs. On file - Boston, Relet
Re Boston letter to Director dated August 8, 1958,
cc Los Angeles, captioned, "HCUA, New England Area,
IS - C."

b6
b7c

A review of Boston files discloses that [redacted]
[redacted] is a subject in the Los Angeles Division.

A review of the transcript of HCUA Hearings, a copy of
which was enclosed with relet, disclosed that the Subject
was mentioned in the transcript as [redacted]
on [redacted]

Los Angeles should handle in accordance with Bureau
instructions set out in relet.

RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6AJA
lpt

LHB:ras

- 3 - Bureau (100-31498) (RM)
 - (1 - 61-7532, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2 - Los Angeles (100-48624) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (100-1361)
 - (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
- (7)

52 OCT 3 1958

61-7532-
OCT 3 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-397371)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-22165)

SM - C

was.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/pt

Re WFO Letter to the Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned
"HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA," forwarding transcripts of the
HCUA hearings at [redacted]

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A review of these transcripts reflects that [redacted]
and the [redacted] were referred to on [redacted]
[redacted] by Government witness [redacted]
[redacted] a former member of the Communist Party. For
the information of the Bureau, the [redacted] mentioned
by the witness is identical with the captioned Subject and
information testified to by this witness has previously been
reported. It is not felt that any further investigation of
the testimony is warranted at this time.

The Subject is on the Security Index in the Boston Division.

It is noted that the Subject was uncooperative during testimony
before the New Hampshire Commission to Investigate Subversive
Activities on [redacted] HUGO
DeGREGORY, was held in contempt for refusal to testify before
the same Committee and has appealed his case to the United
States Supreme Court.

For reasons set forth above, it is believed that the Subject
would not cooperate if approached for an interview, and therefore,
no interview is contemplated at this time.

No further investigation is being made in this matter and the
case is being closed in the Boston office.

cc: ③ - Bureau (RM)

(2 100-397371
1 61-7582

[redacted] was.)
HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2 - Boston

(1 100-22165
1 100-32353

[redacted] was.)
HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

b6
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DBC:cm
(5)

NOT RECORDED

78 OCT 2 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-334948)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-14905)

[redacted] wa.
SM - C

OO - BOSTON

Re: WFO letter to Boston dated 6/11/58 captioned, "HCUA,"
which furnished to the Boston Office transcripts of
the HCUA Hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts held
between [redacted]

Report of SA KENNETH P. WEST, dated 9/30/58 at Boston.

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In Part III of the transcripts on [redacted]
[redacted] a former member of the Communist
Party testified on [redacted] testified
that she had joined the Communist Party in [redacted]
and shortly afterward, she met [redacted] at a party and
on that occasion, he told her he was a Communist.

This information has previously been reported and also is
set forth in the above mentioned referenced report. This
subject is on the Security Index, and is to be re-interviewed
under the Security Informant Program in Boston.

2 - Bureau (1 - 100-334948) (RM)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-14905)
(100-32353) (HCUA, New England Area)
KPW:etg
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/gf

61-7582-1
RECORDED
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59 OCT 9 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-334948

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-44983)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-27949)

BARBARA CHASE, was.
SM - C

Re WFO letter to the Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned
"HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA," which forwarded transcripts of the
HCUA hearings at [redacted]

A review of the transcripts reflects that [redacted]
a former Communist Party member, when testifying as a Govern-
ment witness concerning activities of [redacted] who
she described as [redacted] of the Communist Party in
New Hampshire, mentioned that [redacted]

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[redacted] BARBARA CHASE.
No further reference was made by this witness to BARBARA
CHASE and BARBARA CHASE did not testify at these hearings.
The above information has previously been reported by this
witness and it appears that no further investigation of this
testimony is warranted.

The Subject is on the Security Index in the Boston Office.

It is noted that by letter dated September 22, 1958, Bureau
permission was requested to interview the Subject in accordance
with Bureau regulations.

No further investigation is contemplated pending the results
of the interview of the Subject.

cc: (3) - Bureau (RM)
(2 - 100-44983) (BARBARA CHASE, was.)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)
2 - Boston (100-27949)
(100-32353 HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

DEC:cm
(5)

NOT RECORDED
78 OCT 2 1958

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-44983-100

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-335451)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-22242)

DAVID ROSENBERG, wa.
IS-C; SMITH ACT OF 1940

Re Boston letter to Director dated August 8, 1958, cc New York,
captioned, "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA; IS-C."

A review of the Boston file of DAVID ROSENBERG reflects that
New York is now office of origin in this case.

A review of the HCUA transcripts reflects references to the
Subject on [redacted]
former Communist Party member, and on [redacted]
[redacted] former Communist Party member.

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New York should handle this testimony in accordance with
Bureau instructions contained in relet.

cc: (3) - Bureau (RM)
 (2 - 100-335451 DAVID ROSENBERG, wa.)
 (1 - 61-7582 HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)
1 - New York (100-50912) (RM)
2 - Boston
 (100-22242 DAVID ROSENBERG, wa.)
 (100-32353 HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

DEC:cm
(6)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6DIA/pt

NOT RECORDED
186 SEP 3 1958

INITIALS OF SPECIAL AGENT

ORIGINAL FILED IN 102

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-407147)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-18849)

[REDACTED]
SM - C

Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area."

Referenced letter forwarded the transcripts of the HCUA
Hearings at [REDACTED] Massachusetts, held between [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] of this testimony reflects that [REDACTED]
former Communist Party member and government witness, on
[REDACTED] was asked to give the Committee the name, and
a word about each person in the New Bedford area, who to
his knowledge, was a member of the Communist Party in
that area. [REDACTED] gave a number of names and then stated
[REDACTED] was active in a Communist front
organization."

For the information of the Bureau, the above information
has been previously reported and it is not felt that the
testimony of [REDACTED] warrants further investigation.

The Subject is a Security Index subject in the Boston
Division. He has been interviewed previously by Bureau
Agents and it is not believed that a reinterview at
this time would be productive. "C"

JBS:ras

- 3 - Bureau (100-407147) (RM)
- (1) - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2 - Boston (100-18849)
- (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
- (5)

ALL INFO

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NOT RECORDED
158 OCT 3 1958

60 OCT 7 1958

2/3/62

SP6 JIA

gr

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-405212)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-19605)

EDMUND HIRST
SM - C

OO - BOSTON

Re: WFO letter to Bureau dated 6/11/58, captioned
"HCUA, New England Area".

The transcript of the HCUA Public Hearings held in
[redacted] Massachusetts [redacted] has been
reviewed for information concerning this subject.

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The only reference to HIRST appears on [redacted] in
testimony given by [redacted].
HIRST has previously been the subject of an investigation
and his subversive activities have been reported to the
Bureau. No new information was developed at the HCUA
hearings.

No additional investigation will be conducted by Boston.
HIRST is not being recommended for interview since he is
presently 80 years of age. HIRST not on the Security Index.

- C -

③ - Bureau (2 - 100-405212)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA - New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-19605)
(100-32353) (HCUA - N. E. Area)
HJM:etg
(5)

60 OCT 7 1958

161-7582-V
NOT RECORDED
158 OCT 3 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN: 100-405212-13

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-338845)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-15749)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN

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SM - C

DATE 2/3/62 BY Sp6 b14

OO - NEW HAVEN

Re: WFO letter to Bureau dated 6/11/58 captioned, "HCUA, New England Area".

For the information of New Haven, referenced letter contained the following Bureau instructions:

"The Office covering the locality of the hearings should thoroughly review these transcripts upon their receipt, advise the Bureau of the identities of all persons mentioned and advise of their subversive activity unless such information is currently in the Bureau's possession. Such data should be submitted under the captions of the various individuals identified. These memoranda must contain a statement as to whether or not the individual has been the subject of Bureau investigation and as to what action is being taken on any new information developed.

"In those instances where an individual has been investigated by the Bureau and the new information obtained does not warrant additional investigation, you should again give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the individual. Additionally, you should submit your recommendations regarding interview of any 'friendly witnesses.'

"In those instances where a person testifies about an individual residing within another division, it is your responsibility to advise the appropriate office of the nature of the information and of the Bureau's instructions."

- 3 - Bureau (2 - 100-338845)
 - (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA New England Area)
- 2 - New Haven (100-14850)
- 2 - Boston (100-15749)
 - (100-32353) (HCUA, New England area)

MJM:etg

53 OCT 7 1958

NOT RECORDED

160 OCT 3 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BS 100-15749

The transcript of the HCUA Hearings, held in [redacted] Massachusetts [redacted] has been reviewed and the only reference to this subject appears on [redacted] It is as follows:

"Mr. ARENS. Is there another person who to your certain knowledge was a member of the Fall River Section Committee (CP)?"

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[redacted] There was [redacted]

"Mr. ARENS. Was it [redacted]"

[redacted] That is correct, sir.

"Mr. ARENS. Kindly give us a word of description of him, please.

[redacted] was tied in with labor circles of the Fall River Section of the party and it was his job to bring the party influence within the labor forces."

ARENS is RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director of the HCUA, and [redacted] is [redacted] did not testify.

[redacted] has previously been the subject of an investigation and his subversive activities have been reported to the Bureau, and New Haven. No new information was developed concerning him at these hearings. No additional investigation will be conducted at Boston.

New Haven handle.

- RUC -

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-256141)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-13638)

SM - C

OO - BOSTON

Re: WFO letter to Bureau dated 6/11/58, captioned
"HCUA, New England Area".

The transcript of the HCUA Hearings held in [redacted]
Massachusetts [redacted] has been reviewed for
information concerning this subject.

The only reference to [redacted] appears on [redacted]
of the transcript.

[redacted] has previously been the subject of an investigation
and her subversive activities have been reported to the
Bureau. No new information was developed at the Hearings,
and no additional investigation of this subject will be
conducted at Boston. She is not recommended for interview
since when last contacted for this purpose by Special
Agents on September 20, 1956, she was totally uncooperative.

[redacted] not on the Security Index.

- c -

3 - Bureau (2 - 100-256141)
 (1 - 61-7582) (HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (1 - 100-13638)
 (1 - 100-32353) (HCUA, New England Area)

MMJ:etg
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja
53 OCT 7 1958

NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 3 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-282371)

9/30/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-14082)

[redacted] was.

SM - C

OO - BOSTON

Re: WFO letter to Bureau dated 6/11/58, captioned "HCUA,
New England Area".

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The transcript of the HCUA. Public Hearings held in [redacted]
Massachusetts [redacted] has been reviewed for
information concerning this subject. The only reference
to [redacted] appears on [redacted] of the transcript. It
consists of a statement made by [redacted]
[redacted] that she knew that the subject was a
Communist in the Nashua, New Hampshire area and that he
was at the time of her testimony, residing in Poland.

[redacted] has previously been the subject of an investigation
and his subversive activities were reported to the Bureau.

No new information was developed at the HCUA Hearings, and
no additional investigation will be conducted.

It is noted that this subject returned to Poland on
September 6, 1949.

- C -

3 - Bureau (2 - 100-282371)
(1 - 61-7582) (HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (1 - 100-14082)
(1 - 100-32353) (HCUA, New England Area)

HJM:etg

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/62 BY SP6BJA
204

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
160 OCT 3 1958

66 OCT 8 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-32353-15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: October 3, 1958

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-28823)

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Re WFO letter dated 9/22/58.

Testimony before the Committee on Un-American Activities House of Representatives, Eighty-Fifth Congress, Second Session at Atlanta, Georgia, was heard on July 29-31, 1958. This testimony is recorded in the publication entitled, "Communist Infiltration And Activities In The South."

This publication has been reviewed and memorandas directed to the individual case files of those persons residing in the Chicago area. Appropriate communication is being directed to the Bureau under each persons caption as per Bureau instructions.

No further action will be taken at this time.

(2-Bureau (RM)
1-Atlanta
1-Chicago
RRG:GLB
(4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 BAC/ST

REC-93

61-7582-3947

60 OCT 14 1958

EX-132 OCT 6 1958

OCT 3 5 1958

100-28823-3947
AUS 4/15/58
C. A. H. H. H.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *per me*

DATE: August 28, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE *GA*

SUBJECT: Release

House Committee on Un-American Activities

There is attached a copy of a booklet entitled "Communist Strategy of Protracted Conflict - Consultation with Dr. Robert Strausz-Hupe, Mr. Alvin J. Cottrell, Mr. James E. Dougherty", dated May 20, 1958, to be released by the Committee on September 10, 1958.

A copy is being furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division for appropriate action.

fml

Enclosure
(4)

REC- 5

61-7582-3948

1--Mr. Belmont (with 2 copies booklet). - 133

24 OCT 6 1958

1--Mr. Jones (with copy booklet)

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/PT

Memo Book
 to Belmont
 9-4-58
 JAS

83 OCT 14 1958

Applied

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: OCT 3 1958

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-5762)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

SUBJECT: HCUA HEARINGS,
ATLANTA DIVISION

DATE 2/3/82 BY SPV/dip

ReBulet dated 6/11/58 setting forth instructions for office covering the locality of hearings of an Investigating committee.

WFO, by letter, forwarded copies of HCUA Hearing Transcript, which was received Atlanta 9/24/58.

A partial review of this transcript reflects that no witnesses testifying at this hearing were residents of that area covered by the Atlanta Office. One witness from Atlanta was subpoenaed, however, was never placed on the stand. This witness was DON WEST, subject of a security investigation; and an appropriate letter will be submitted regarding him under his individual case file in accordance with Bureau instructions.

It is further pointed out that of all persons identified or mentioned in testimony by friendly witnesses appearing at this hearing, only one, DON WEST, resides in that area covered by the Atlanta Office.

The Atlanta Office, upon further review of the transcript of testimony given at the HCUA Hearing, Atlanta, Ga., conducted 7/29,30,31/58, will submit memoranda on the individuals mentioned in testimony as well as those testifying, under individual case caption, to the Bureau and the office covering the last reported residence of the individual. That Office will be instructed to consider additional investigation of the individual, or if consideration should be given to requesting Bureau authority for interview of the individual. The Office will also be instructed to advise the Bureau of these persons' identity and of their subversive activity unless such information is currently in the Bureau's possession. The Bureau has further instructed that these memoranda contain a statement as to whether or not the individual has been the subject of a Bureau investigation and as to what action is being taken on any new information developed as a result of the hearings.

- ② - Bureau 325
- 2 - Boston (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Charlotte (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Chicago (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Louisville (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Mobile (Encl. 1)

- EX-100 REC-23 61-7582-3949
- 2 - Philadelphia (Encl. 1)
- 2 - New York (Encl. 1)
- 2 - New Orleans (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Newark (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Richmond (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Savannah (Encl. 1)
- 2 - Atlanta

AFM/glw
(26)

Place cc in
100-20396 (Don West) TC

SUBV. CONTROL

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-20396-

50 OCT 10 1958

The only friendly witnesses in the hearing were [redacted] and an unidentified Hungarian refugee. [redacted] was a former Security Informant of the Boston Office, and [redacted] [redacted] with the U.S. Department of Treasury, assigned to enforcement and control of the importation of Communist political propaganda on a countrywide basis, and who resides in New York City. The unidentified Hungarian refugee testified of his experiences in Hungary under Communism and his coming to the United States.

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Based on the testimony of the above three friendly witnesses, it is not recommended that interviews of them be conducted.

The Atlanta Office will continue the review of the testimony and submit appropriate memoranda on witnesses and persons mentioned by witnesses. Upon completion of review by the Atlanta Office, a final letter will be submitted in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Enclosed herewith for all offices receiving copies of this letter is a photostatic copy of Bureau letter dated 6/11/58, which sets forth instructions relating to administrative details as it pertains to HGUA Hearings.

- P -

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-45285)

October 2, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-16160)

MICHAEL A. RUSSO, was.
IS-C;
SMITH ACT OF 1940

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/82 BY SP164/41

Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned,
"HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA".

Referenced letter forwarded transcripts of the HCUA hearings
at [] Massachusetts, held between []

[] and a former Communist Party
member, appeared before the HCUA on [] and during
his sworn testimony made frequent reference to MICHAEL A. RUSSO
and his activities in behalf of the Communist Party in the
[] Massachusetts, area.

For the information of the Bureau the above-captioned Subject
is identical with the person mentioned by [] His
identity is currently included on the Security Index and
information thereon is current and correct. He is also a
key figure in this Division. The testimony of [] did not
include anything that had not been previously reported to this
Division.

MICHAEL A. RUSSO is currently under indictment for violation
of the membership section of the Smith Act of 1940 and hence
an interview at this time is not recommended.

The testimony of [] does not require any additional
investigation.

3 - Bureau (100-45285) (RM)
(1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2 - Boston
(1 - 100-16160)
(1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

AFH:ds
(5)

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
172 OCT 8 1958

66 OCT 13 1958

INITIALS []

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-45285-392

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

DATE: September 4, 1958

FROM : R. R. Roach *R*SUBJECT: ~~"COMMUNIST STRATEGY OF PROTRACTED CONFLICT"~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6/BA

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Nease	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On 9/10/58 the House Committee on Un-American Activities will publicly release a report bearing captioned title, which is based on consultation with three representatives of the Foreign Policy Research Institute of the University of Pennsylvania. Review of report, copy of which is enclosed, has revealed the following observations of the consultants, which may be of interest to the Bureau:

The steady gains of communism over the free world during the last 12 years are the result of the communists' possession of a powerful weapon in the form of a "central doctrine of conflict," which integrates all political, social, economic, and military activities into one organic scheme of strategy.

This doctrine is the "strategy of protracted conflict," which has for its purpose the annihilation of an opponent by a long series of carefully calculated operations, characterized by feints and maneuvers, by psychological and economic warfare, and by diverse forms of violence. The ultimate goal of this strategy is to bring about through very gradual steps a fundamental shift in the distribution of power between the communist system and the West.

It is of crucial importance to this goal that the communist forces keep increasing the tension of the conflict very slowly, carefully gauging the reaction of the West in order to build up the challenge indefinitely without precipitating a general war. With each passing year it will thus become psychologically more difficult for the West to take a decisive stand in any particular conflict.

While the Soviet Union enjoys "vast superiority" over the United States in the techniques of psychological warfare, this situation can be reversed if the American public in general, and especially the members of public opinion, will assume a more realistic and hardheaded

ENCLOSURE

JGS:mld (4)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - Mr. Short

50 OCT 15 1958

61-7582-3950
P. 88
5-8-58
STP
C. J. ...

Memo Roach to Belmont
Re: "COMMUNIST STRATEGY OF
PROTRACTED CONFLICT"

attitude toward Soviet propagandist claims of scientific and military accomplishments. Otherwise, if we continue to take for granted the accuracy of every succeeding Soviet claim in the realm of technology, the day may come when the Soviets will exploit our "conditioned gullibility" for their own strategic purposes.

ACTION:

For information. File enclosure, indexing names of consultants only, as appearing in table of contents.

see 61-7582-3922
for indexing

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten mark]

[Handwritten mark]

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ENCLOSURE TO MEMO ROACH TO BELMONT
RE: "COMMUNIST STRATEGY OF
PROTRACTED CONFLICT"
9/4/58 JGS:mld

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY 3166/IA
JBT

ENCLOSURE



61-17582-3950

61-7582-3950

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-1538)

October 8, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-30)

HUGO DE GREGORY, was.
SM - C

Re WFO letter to the Director captioned "HCUA, New England Area," dated June 11, 1958, forwarding transcripts of HCUA hearings at Boston held March 18-21, 1958.

A review of the testimony before the HCUA hearings at Boston March 18-21, 1958, in so far as it pertained to the subject determined that information contained therein previously had been furnished to the Bureau. Accordingly, no further action in this regard is warranted at this time.

HUGO DE GREGORY has been held in contempt for his refusal to testify before the New Hampshire Committee to Investigate Subversive Activities which citation was upheld by the New Hampshire Supreme Court and has been appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Accordingly, no request for Bureau authority to interview subject is being made at this time.

On September 29, 1958, [redacted] Office of the Attorney General, State of New Hampshire, advised that the Attorney General has filed a motion to dismiss subject's appeal before the U. S. Supreme Court. [redacted] advised that as of September 29, 1958, the Supreme Court had made no ruling on this motion.

This matter will be followed by the Boston Office and pertinent developments will be furnished to the Bureau.

- P2 -

- 3 - Bureau (2- 100-1538) (RM)
① 61-7502 HCUA New England Area)
2 - Boston (1- 100-30)
(1 - 100-32353 HCUA New England Area)

AVS:bah
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/62 BY SPK DHA
6p

61-7502-
NOT RECORDED
152 OCT 10 1958

37 OCT 15 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-374312)

October 6, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-26658)

~~Confidential~~

SM - C

wa.

House Committee on Un-American Activities
Re report of SA [redacted] dated September 30, 1958, at Boston, Massachusetts, and Washington Field letter dated June 11, 1958, captioned "HCUA Hearings, New England Area."

Testimony concerning the subject was given by [redacted] at the above hearings. The testimony furnished is included in rerep and is consistent with information previously furnished to the Bureau in the report of SA C. FREDERICK B. GRIFFITH, JR., dated August 21, 1955, wherein [redacted] was identified as T-8.

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It is considered that no additional investigation based on this testimony is warranted and that interview of the subject at the present time would not be productive for reasons set forth in cover letter to rerep.

- 3 - Bureau (1-61-7562 HCUA, New England Area)(RM)
2 - Boston (1 - 100-26658, 1 - 100-32353 HCUA, New England Area)
TFS:bab
(5)

Classified by 2940
Exempt from GDS
Date of Declassification 6/11/77

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 9/27/77
DATE 19

DECLASSIFIED BY SP6 bja
ON 2/3/82

61-1582-
NOT RECORDED
100-961-8-1582

~~Confidential~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF 10/10/58
DATE 5-3-82

ORIGINAL COPY

LS 100-3346

A review of the testimony of BRADEN and others who were questioned concerning him reveals that no information was developed which had not previously been developed in substance. It does not appear that further investigation is warranted or necessitated on the basis of information developed at this hearing.

A report was submitted in this matter under date of June 3, 1958, and it is not contemplated that a further report will be submitted at this time, UACB.

RUC.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-388397)

October 6, 1958

SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-3346)

CARL JAMES BRADEN
SM - C

OO - LS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/2/82 BY SP6 BJA/gtr

Re Washington Field Office letter dated September 22, 1958, captioned HCUA, transmitting to the Bureau and other Offices the HCUA publication "Communist Infiltration and Activities in the South."

A review of this publication reflects that testimony of CARL BRADEN, subject of this file, is set out on page 2007.

BRADEN, according to the synopsis, page 2304 of the publication, "refused, on the basis of the first amendment, to give the committee any information concerning his role in Communist Party activities in the South." A review of BRADEN's testimony reflects that he was a hostile witness, challenged the pertinency of numerous questions, accused the committee of prying into his private beliefs, of investigating "integration," told the committee that it should be investigating "against Jews and Negroes in the South, the bombing of synagogues, the bombing of Negro homes," and stated that the committee's "mandate is so vague that nobody knows what (the committee has) a right to investigate." He testified on July 30, 1958.

The Louisville Times, Louisville, Kentucky, on August 14, 1958, reported that the House of Representatives on that date voted 335 to 1 to cite BRADEN for contempt on the basis of his testimony in the Atlanta HCUA hearings.

- ③ - Bureau (2 - 100-388425) (RM)
① - 61-7582
2 - Atlanta (HCUA) (RM)
2 - Louisville (1 - 100-3346)
 (1 - 100-4428)

GWH:ah

(7)

53 OCT 10 1958

61-7582 -
NOT RECORDED
168 OCT 9 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-388425-62

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-372543)

Oct. 8, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-23071)

[REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Washington Field letter to Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA." A copy of this letter directed to the Boston Division included transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [REDACTED] Mass., held between [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] a former member of the Communist Party. While testifying at these hearings, stated that [REDACTED] Labor Youth League in Rhode Island and was selected as a [REDACTED] for the South. This information has been previously reported.

A review of the files at Boston shows that [REDACTED] is currently carried as a Security Index subject in the Boston Division.

An attempt to interview the subject was made on December 26, 1957, with negative results. No recommendation is being made for re-interview at this time.

- 3- Bureau (2- 100-372543) (RM)
 - (1- 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2- Boston (1- 100-23071)
 - (1- 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)

LHB:jdb
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/3/82 BY SP6 bja/pt

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
152 OCT 10 1958

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-347391)

October 6, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-17785)

JAMES BRAZ
SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6/bj/pt

Re WFO letter dated June 11, 1958, captioned HCUA, New England Area, with enclosures of the transcripts of the HCUA Hearings at [redacted], Massachusetts, which were held between [redacted]

[redacted] in testifying before this Committee on [redacted] identified the subject on [redacted] of the transcript as being a charter member of the Communist Party in the New Bedford, Massachusetts area, a leader at one time of the Labor Youth League. [redacted] also testified that the subject while a member of the armed forces in Italy, in the Military Police, upon entering areas occupied by the allies, would approach the leading communists in each village and town in order to give that person the leadership and control of that town. This action of the subject was not with the sanction of the United States Army but with the sanction and instructions of the Communist Party. [redacted] further testified that the subject belonged to two Communist Parties, a member of the Communist Party in the United States, and a member of the Communist Party in Italy.

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JAMES BRAZ has been the subject of a Bureau investigation, and the information given by [redacted] has been previously furnished the Bureau and does not warrant any additional investigation.

The subject is carried on the Security Index of the Boston Office, and the data appearing on the Security Index card are current. The subject's current activities will be reported to the Bureau on an annual basis.

On May 15, 1957, JAMES BRAZ was interviewed and at that time was uncooperative. In view of the subject's uncooperative attitude, no recommendation is being made for further reinterview.

3 - Bureau (2 - 100-347391) (RM)

(1 - 61-7582 HCUA New England Area) - 278 -

2 - Boston (1 - 100-17705)

(1 - 100-32353 HCUA New England Area) NOT RECORDED

186 OCT 8 1958

RFS:bab

52 OCT 13 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DO 100-19912

"In those instances where an individual has been investigated by the Bureau and the new information obtained does not warrant additional investigation, you should again give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the individual. Additionally, you should submit your recommendations regarding interviews of any friendly witnesses.

"In those instances where a person testifies about an individual residing within another division it is your responsibility to advise the appropriate office of the nature of the information and of the Bureau's instructions."

A review of the files of the Boston Office reflects that the subject is now a resident of the Chicago Division and Chicago is the office of origin.

Chicago is requested to handle in accordance with Bureau instructions set out above.

- RUC -

Director, FBI (100-167246)

October 6, 1953

SAC, Boston (100-19312)

CONFIDENTIAL - U

WA.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 b1A
44

Re WFO letter dated June 11, 1953, captioned "FOIA,
New England Area," which furnished the Boston Office with
transcripts of the FOIA hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts,
which was held between [redacted]

On [redacted] [redacted] former
[redacted] in testifying before this Committee, on [redacted]
of this transcript, identified the subject as being a member,
at one time or another, of the State Committee of the Communist
Party of New Hampshire.

On [redacted] of the transcript [redacted] identified
the subject as being a member of Communist Party in the Marchess
New Hampshire, Conn.

In regard to the testimony given by witnesses before
this Committee concerning persons mentioned, this information
must be handled in accordance with Bureau instructions which
are set forth as follows:

When office covering the locality of the hearings
should thoroughly review these transcripts upon their
receipt, advise the Bureau of the identification of all
persons mentioned and advise of their subversive
activity unless such information is currently in the
Bureau's possession. Such data should be submitted
under the captions of the various individuals identified.
These memoranda must contain a statement as to whether
or not the individual has been the subject of Bureau in-
vestigation and as to what action is being taken on any
new information developed.

- 2 - Bureau (2 - 100-167246) (RM)
- (1 - 61-7502 - FOIA, New England Area)
- 2 - Chicago (100-20602) (RM)
- 2 - Boston (1 - 100-19312)
- (1 - 100-32353 - FOIA, New England Area)

WFO:bnd

(7)

52 OCT 13 1953

61-7502 -
NOT RECORDED
186 OCT 8 1953

b6
b7C
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FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

DATE: 10/6/58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bjt

Re Pittsburgh let to Bureau, 9/29/58, concerning the status of this project at Pittsburgh; Pittsburgh let to Bureau, 8/15/58, and Philadelphia let to Bureau, 9/29/58, both concerning efforts to identify certain individuals mentioned in the testimony of [redacted] before the HCUA at [redacted] on [redacted]

b7D

Letters concerning five individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division who were mentioned in the aforementioned HCUA testimony were forwarded to the Bureau since relet of 9/29/58. Out of a total of 78 in this category, 76 letters have been submitted.

A letter will be submitted 10/13/58 concerning the status of this project.

Concerning the attempts to identify certain individuals (apparently from other Divisions) who were named by [redacted] and [redacted] as having attended Progressive Party meetings in Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa., in 1951 and 1952, respectively, and a CRC conference in Philadelphia in 1953. Philadelphia, in relet of 9/29/58, advised that [redacted]

[redacted] could not be identified on the basis of the information furnished in this testimony. Pittsburgh is of the opinion that the [redacted] in this instance is not identical with ISRAEL KWATT, wa. GEORGE WATT (Bufile 100-72889). KWATT did not become active in the CP Underground at Pittsburgh until September, 1952, and it is believed that his whereabouts were unknown to the Bureau for some time prior to that date.

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The (ELSIE) SOCCO and [redacted] named by the above sources as being in attendance at a Progressive Party State Committee meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., in April, 1952, were identified in Philadelphia relet as ELSA SACCO of Upper Bucks County, Pa., and [redacted] Pa., both subjects of the Philadelphia Office.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-38364) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Newark (100-25676) (Info.) (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(5)

OCT 14 1958

EX-135

REC-12 61-7582-3907

OCT 8 1958

SUBV. CONTROL

PG 100-13295

Concerning the [redacted] named by [redacted] as being in attendance at a CRC conference in Philadelphia in April, 1953, Philadelphia relet advised that this conference was held on 4/11/53 at Reynolds Hall, 1416 North Broad Street, Philadelphia; that [redacted] is [redacted] (Bufile 100-290707) who is [redacted] (Newark file 100-25676); and that [redacted] is identical with [redacted] (Philadelphia file 100-13537) and (Bufile 100-235043).

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A review of the sources' original reports concerning these Progressive Party meetings and the CRC conference failed to reflect any additional information which would assist in identifying these individuals or add any pertinent information concerning their activities.

It is believed that no further effort to identify the [redacted] mentioned above, is warranted at this time.

b6
b7C

Pittsburgh relet of 8/15/58 furnished to Philadelphia all pertinent information from sources' testimony concerning the above-named individuals who reside in the Philadelphia Division.

A copy of this letter is furnished to Newark for information concerning [redacted]. In view of the information concerning her, set out in Philadelphia relet, it is believed that no action by the Newark Office is necessary in regard to her attendance at the Philadelphia CRC conference.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/8/58

FROM : SAC, WFO (100-22169)

ATTN: RECORDS SECTION

SUBJECT: HCUA

HCUA has prepared a publication entitled, "The Irrationality of Communism" - Consultation with Dr. GERHART NIEMEYER, Professor of Political Science at Notre Dame University. This publication will be publicly released on 10/6/58.

See 61-7582-3959 re indexing

Five copies of this publication are enclosed for the Bureau, two for New York, and one for Indianapolis.

- ② - Bureau (Encls. 5) - *1cc retained RM 1262 10/20/58 -104*
 1 - Indianapolis (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)
 1 - New York (Encls. 2) (Info) (RM)
 1 - WFO

JAC:mde
 (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/gtr

61-7582-3952

REC-7A

25 OCT 9 1958

ENCLOSURE
 733

REC-7A 25 OCT 30 1958

RECEIVED
 OCT 10 1958

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 T. A. ...
 B. ...
 W. ...
 J. ...
 P. ...
 E. ...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: October 6, 1958

FROM : G. A. NEASE

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Gwenn Lewis, Administrative Assistant to the above committee, called DeLoach October 2, 1958, and stated the House Committee on Un-American Activities was receiving a large number of subversive publications at the present time under the name [REDACTED]

" She stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities would like very much for this to be a matter of record in FBI files. She will let us know if there is any cancellation of this arrangement.

b6
b7C

ACTION:

Suggested this memorandum be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for information.

1 - Mr. Belmont

CDD:ejp
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/62 BY SP6 bja/gt

REC- 95

41-7582-3953

12 OCT 9 1958

EX-102

let to WF 0
10/8/58
H PH/acm
1-Baltimore

5-HB

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7382)

DATE: 10/7/58

FROM: SAC, RICHMOND (100-9655)

SUBJECT: HQUA

Re WFO letter to the Director dated 9/22/58
in captioned matter, as it pertains to [redacted]
of [redacted], Virginia, and their appearance before the HCUA
at [redacted], Georgia, in [redacted]

A review of the testimony of both of these individuals fails to reveal that they furnished any pertinent information but that they hid behind the Constitution on specific questions as to their affiliations and associations. It is definitely felt that neither of the [redacted] is a "friendly" witness and therefore it is not believed that anything would be gained by an interview of them at this time. It is noted that both of these subjects have been interviewed in the past with negative results and hostility on their part. They are both currently Security Index Subjects of the Richmond Office at this time. RUC

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/gk

REC-71

5 OCT 8 1958

EX-108

- 2 - Bureau (RM) (Info) (Info) (RM)
1 - Atlanta (Info) (Info) (RM)
3 - Richmond (1 - 100-9655)
(1 - 100-7650)
(1 - 100-5798)

RET/bal

(6)

68 OCT 15 1958

SUBV. CONTROL

b6
b7c

- Mr. Higgins

SAC, Washington Field

October 8, 1958

Director, FBI

61-7582-3953

REC-95

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

EX-102

[redacted] Administrative Assistant
to the above committee, advised the Bureau that the
committee was receiving a large number of subversive
publications at the present time under the name
[redacted]

[redacted] She advised that the FBI will be advised
if there is any cancellation of this arrangement.

b6
b7C

This is for your confidential information.

1 - Baltimore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/83 BY SP6 bja/gpr

HPH:aim
(5)

MAILED 11
OCT 8 - 1958
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

67 OCT 14 1958

MAIL ROOM ☒

IFB
HOB

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

AIRTEL

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

FROM SAC, WFO (100-22169)

HCUA,
(House Committee on UnAmerican Activities)

[redacted] HCUA, on 10/3/58 advised SA JOSEPH A. CONNORS, JR., on a confidential basis that the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities will be abolished upon the opening of Congress in January, 1959. A new Committee will be formed with FRANCIS E. WALTER (D-Pa.) as chairman. The new Committee will be known as the House Committee on Internal Security, Immigration and Migration and will take over the work presently handled by HCUA, plus work in the immigration and migration field. The new Committee will have approximately 20 members.

[redacted] advised that this action has already been approved by the Speaker of the House, SAM RAYBURN, and the resolution authorizing the change has already been prepared.

It is believed that the present personnel at HCUA will be absorbed by the new Committee. [redacted] identity as the source of information should be protected.

For information.

3 - Bureau
1 - WFO

JAC:mv
(4)

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY 6196 bja

REC-46

61-7582-3955

OCT 9 1958

OCT 8 2 50 PM '58

OCT 3 3 25 PM '58

LOT - 111-105
4-6-0 BY 111

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/8/58

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-32685)

SUBJECT: HCUA,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, AREA

Re WFO letter dated 9/22/58.

A review of the booklets captioned "Communist Infiltration and Activities in the South," hearings before the HCUA July 29-31, 1958, at Atlanta, Georgia, have been reviewed and the only subjects mentioned in testimony by witnesses who reside in this area are the following:

HARVEY O'CONNOR
MICHAEL RUSSO
[REDACTED]

The below listed persons were formerly subjects of the Boston Office:

[REDACTED] (OO: Los Angeles)
SIDNEY LIPSHIRES (OO: Los Angeles)
[REDACTED] (OO: San Francisco)

Atlanta is requested to advise the above offices of the Bureau's instructions set forth in relet.

Boston will also handle in accordance with Bureau instructions in relet.

- ② - Bureau (61-7582) (RM)
2 - Atlanta (RM)
7 - Boston (100-32685)
1 - 100-23224 (HARVEY O'CONNOR)
1 - 100-16160 (MICHAEL RUSSO)
1 - 100-23071 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-18875 [REDACTED]
1 - 100-17541 (SIDNEY LIPSHIRES)
1 - 100-32 [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP26-154/1

REC-23

RHB:baw

OCT 16 1958

OCT 14 4 33 PM '58

RECEIVED
OCT 10 1958

325

EX-108

OCT 10 1958

61-7582-3956

Subv. [Signature]

b6
b7c

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/10/58

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-5762)

SUBJECT: HCUA HEARINGS
ATLANTA DIVISION

Re Atlanta letter dated 10/3/58; Bureau letter dated 6/11/58; and WFO letter dated 9/24/58.

This is to advise that the Atlanta Office has completed approximately 50% of the review of the transcript of the HCUA Hearings conducted at Atlanta, Georgia, on July 29, 30, and 31, 1958.

In accordance with Bureau instructions, the Atlanta Office has dictated appropriate memorandum under individual cases relating to DON WEST, mentioned in testimony at this hearing, the only witness or person mentioned by other witnesses at this hearing who resides in the Atlanta Division.

2 - Bureau (61-7582) (RM)

1 - Atlanta (100-5762)

AFM:sbb
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bJA

REC-15

EX-108

61-7582-3957

5 OCT 13 1958

OCT 12 11 00 AM '58

RECEIVED CONTROL

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

52 OCT 15 1958

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

FRANCIS E. WALTER, PA., CHAIRMAN

MORGAN M. MOULDER, MO.
CLYDE DOYLE, CALIF.
EDWIN E. WILLIS, LA.
WILLIAM M. TUCK, VA.

BERNARD W. EARNLEY, N. Y.
DONALD L. JACKSON, CALIF.
GORDON H. SCHERER, OHIO
ROBERT J. MCINTOSH, MICH.

RICHARD ARENS, STAFF DIRECTOR

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
WASHINGTON

October 1, 1958

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I hope you will excuse my inexcusable delay in replying to your kind letter of August 6. Unfortunately, it became misplaced in a pile of correspondence I have been too rushed to answer. Much to my consternation and embarrassment, I discovered it today -- unanswered -- with that material.

My contacts with Inspector DeLoach were most pleasant throughout the period of my association with the Veterans of Foreign Wars -- and I deeply appreciate the offer of future assistance.

Since taking up my new duties here, I have been informed by Mr. Arens of the cordial relationship existing between this Committee and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is my hope that while serving with the Committee I will be able to contribute to the continuance of that relationship.

Again, with thanks and appreciation for your thoughtful letter, I am

Sincerely yours,

Francis J. McNamara
Francis J. McNamara

FJM:tsm

REC-19

61-7582-395 D

10 OCT 10 1958

57 OCT 15 1958

32
EX-102
OCT 12 1958
100
32

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1958

TO:

☐ Director
☐ Mr. Tolson, 5742
☐ Mr. Belmont, 5742
☐ Mr. Mohr, 5517
☐ Mr. Parsons, 7621
☐ Mr. Rosen, 5706
☐ Mr. Tamm, 5256
☐ Mr. Trotter, 4130 IB
☐ Mr. Sizoo, 1742

☐ Mr. Nease, 5640
☐ Mr. McGuire, 5642
☐ Mr. Wick, 5634
☐ Mr. DeLoach, 5636
☐ Mr. Morgan, 5625

☐ Mr. Jones, 4236
☐ Mr. Waikart, 7204
☐ Mr. Eames, 7206
☐ Mr. Wherry, 5537

☐ See Me
☐ Call Me
☐ For Your Info

☐ For appropriate action

☐ Mr. Clayton, 5744
☐ Miss Gandy, 5633
☐ Mr. Holloman, 5633

☐ Records Branch
☐ Pers. Records, 6644
☐ Reading Room, 5533
☐ Courier Service, 1541
☐ Mail Room, 5531
☐ Teletype, 5644
☐ Code Room, 4642
☐ Mechanical, B-110
☐ Supply Room, B-216
☐ Tour Room, 5625
☐ Stop Desk, 7712

☐ Miss Lurz
☐ Mrs. Faber
☐ Miss Rogers
☐ Miss Padgett
☐ Miss Kowatch
☐ Miss Jenkins
☐ Note & Return

Handwritten:
 [Signature]
 [Signature]
 w/ [Signature]
 Note & Return

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 b1A/gt

Handwritten:
 [Signature]

G. A. Nease
 Room 5640, Ext. 691



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 61-7582

Orig & 1 to IP
WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 1 - O'Connor

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 10, 1958

Special Agent in Charge, Indianapolis

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Dear Sir:

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

b7D

There are being transmitted herewith copies of reports of
Bureau Confidential Informant # [redacted]
at [redacted], dated as follows:

9-28-58. (U)

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/12/82 BY SP6

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/3/92

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP6
REASON FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/3/92

NOT RECORDED
OCT 14 1958

These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

You are instructed to consider the contents of these reports for intelligence purposes and not as possible evidence. Conduct appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported matter or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same. When pertinent, information from these reports should be disseminated and characterized as emanating from a source of "unknown reliability."

1 - [redacted]
① - 61-7582 (HCUA)

b7D

Very truly yours,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JOC:FR (5)

6 OCT 16 1958
Enclosures (2)



John Edgar Hoover
Director

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-34490)

October 10, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-2079)

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/pt

Re: Washington Field letter, dated June 11, 1958, entitled,
"HCUA, New England Area".

The Washington Field Office, by referenced letter, furnished
a report of the HCUA Hearings which had been held at [redacted]
Massachusetts in [redacted]

A review of the report disclosed that [redacted]
who identified herself as a former member of the Communist
Party, in her testimony on [redacted], identified [redacted]
[redacted] as one who had been in contact with her in relation
to Communist Party activities. [redacted] has been
the subject of an investigation in the Boston Office because
of his membership in the Communist Party.

The testimony of [redacted] has been compared with the
reports of the Boston Office and there appears to be nothing
in her testimony which has not been previously reported to
the Bureau.

The subject has not been interviewed, but no consideration
is being given to an interview at this time because of the
very close relationship between the subject and a con-
fidential informant of the Boston Office. No further
action is being taken on this matter.

1 - Bureau (100-34490) (RM)
(2 - 61-7582) (HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-2079)
(1 - 100-32353) (HCUA, New England Area)

CAO:gm (6)

59 OCT 16 1958

61-7582
NOT RECORDED
104 OCT 13 1958

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ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-333661)

October 10, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-27813)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DOROTHY JESSIE FRIEDMAN, WIFE,
SM - C

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/gpr

Re WFO Letter dated June 11, 1958, and captioned, "HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA".

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Relet enclosed transcripts of HCUA hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts, which were held between [redacted]

A review of the transcripts reflects that in one part thereof, [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, while testifying identified DOROTHY FRIEDMAN as a person known to him as a member of the Communist Party in Providence, Rhode Island.

DOROTHY FRIEDMAN is a Security Index Subject of the Boston Office. Her Security Index card is in a current status.

The substance of which [redacted] testified to was reported by him to the FBI and has been previously reported to the Bureau.

A review of the HCUA transcripts further reveals that in Part two thereof, DOROTHY FRIEDMAN appeared at the hearings and invoked the Fifth Amendment.

No new information was developed regarding the Subject as a result of the HCUA hearings and it is not recommended that this case be reopened for further investigation at this time.

A review of the Subject's file reveals that she was uncooperative in a previous attempt to interview her. Inasmuch as she was a hostile witness at the HCUA hearings and failed to cooperate with the FBI in the past, it is not deemed advisable to recommend that she be reinterviewed at this time.

The data appearing in the transcripts of the HCUA hearings regarding the Subject will be included in the next annual report.

3 - Bureau (RM)

(2 - 100-333661)

(1 - 61-7582 - HCUA NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2 - Boston

(1 - 100-27813)

(1 - 100-32353 - HCUA; NEW ENGLAND AREA)

WDC:ds

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161-7282-
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184 OCT 13 1958

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-337261)

October 9, 1953

SAC, BOSTON (100-20793)

SECURITY MATTER -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

OO: New York

DATE 2/7/82 BY SP6 b7d

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Re WFO letter dated June 11, 1950, entitled "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA".

Re letter furnished the Boston Office with transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts, which were held between [redacted]. In Part 3 of the transcripts, [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, while testifying, identified [redacted] as a member of the Communist Party of New Hampshire, and a National Committeeman of the Progressive Party.

Specifically in reply to a question appearing on [redacted] "Would you give us the names now of the persons, who to your certain knowledge, comprised the State Committee of the Communist Party of New Hampshire?" [redacted] identified, amongst others, [redacted] New Hampshire, now in Florida, I think".

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On [redacted] In response to a question, "May I invite your attention to the Berlin area of New Hampshire and ask you to give us a word about each person who, to your certain knowledge, was a member of the Communist Party in that area?"

[redacted] replied in part: [redacted] was a [redacted] the Progressive Party, and he also came to the State Committee meetings. He went into [redacted] somewhere in [redacted] and at that time he had to [redacted] but I have no recollection of his reasoning from the Communist Party. I believe he went to [redacted] for his [redacted] and I think he was a [redacted] and I don't know what branch. When this State Investigation started, either just before it started or when they announced it, he and his family left for Florida, and he was not able to appear before our State Investigative Committee on Communist Activities.

- ③ - Bureau (100-337261) (RM)
(1) - 61-7582
2 - New York (100-115459) (RM)
2 - Boston (100-20793)
(1 - 100-32353)

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BS 100-20793

In response to questions appearing on [redacted] namely, "Can you give us the names now of people who were known to you to be Communist Party members, who were also leaders in the Progressive Party?" [redacted] does that name register with you?" [redacted] replied, "He was once [redacted] the Progressive Party."

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A review of the Subject's file in the Boston Office reflects that the above data had been furnished previously by the Informant and the Bureau has been advised thereof.

For the information of New York, the Bureau has instructed that in instances where an individual, who has been mentioned in the hearings, has previously been investigated by the Bureau and the information obtained from the hearing does not warrant additional investigation, you should again request Bureau authority to interview the individual.

A review of the Subject's file by Boston indicates that as of January 21, 1954 the Subject was residing in New York City and New York was the Office of Origin. Consequently, New York, as Office of Origin, will give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the Subject in accordance with Bureau instructions.

- RUC -

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-233353)

10/8/53

SAC, BOSTON (100-12474)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP4 b14pt

SECURITY MATTER - C

Re WFO letter to Bureau dated June 11, 1953 captioned,
"HCUA, New England Area."

The Washington Field Office furnished a copy of a report
of the HCUA Hearings held in [redacted], Massachusetts during
[redacted]

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A review of the report disclosed that [redacted]
former [redacted] who identified himself as a former member
of the Communist Party, testified that [redacted]
had been a member of the District Committee of the
Communist Party in New England and that he had been
[redacted] Massachusetts. [redacted]
further testified that [redacted] had been active, but
in the last year had somewhat slowed down the pace and
that the Communist Party had put a lot of pressure on
[redacted] to reactivate him.

[redacted] has been the subject of an investi-
gation in the Boston Division because of his membership
in the Communist Party.

The testimony of [redacted] has been compared with the
reports of the Boston Office and there does not appear
to be anything in the testimony which has not been previously
reported.

This Subject was interviewed on two previous occasions
and refused to cooperate with the FBI.

No further interview with him is contemplated at this
time and no additional action is being taken in this matter.

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- 3 - Bureau (100-233353) (RM)
 (1 - 61-7532, HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-12474)
 (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
(5)

100-12474-
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OCT 13 1953

OCT 17 1953

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-233353-24

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-349421)

10/8/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-18425)

3
[REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/62 BY SP6 BJA/r

Re WFO letter to Director dated June 11, 1958 captioned, "HCUA, New England Area".

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The Washington Field Office furnished a copy of the HCUA hearings which had been held in [REDACTED] during [REDACTED]

A review of the report disclosed that [REDACTED] who identified herself as a former member of the Communist Party, testified that [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] New Hampshire was the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] went on to testify that one of the individuals of this [REDACTED] in front of his home and that he had been quite active in the early days and attended meetings and distributed "The Worker".

[REDACTED] has been the subject of an investigation in the Boston Division because of his membership in the Communist Party.

The testimony of [REDACTED] has been compared with the reports of the Boston Office and there does not appear to be anything in the testimony which has not been previously reported.

The Subject was interviewed in February, 1958 and he refused to cooperate with the FBI. No further interview with him is contemplated at this time and no additional action is being taken in this matter.

CAO'B:zas

- 3 - Bureau (100-349421) (RM)
 - (1 - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2 - Boston (100-18425)
 - (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
- (5)

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NOT RECORDED
175 OCT 13 1958

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-349421-22

FOR, FBI (100-346616)

October 8, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-17602)

[REDACTED] wa.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Re Washington Field letter to Director dated June 11, 1958, captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA," a copy of which enclosed transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [REDACTED] Mass., held between [REDACTED]

On [REDACTED] of these transcripts, [REDACTED], a former member of the Communist Party, while testifying at these hearings, identified [REDACTED] as a member of the New Bedford Section Committee of the Communist Party. This information had been previously reported.

A review of the files at Boston shows the subject is a Security Index subject of the Boston Division.

Subject was interviewed January 19, 1956, with negative results. No recommendation is being made for re-interview on the basis of the foregoing, at this time.

- 3- Bureau (2- 100-346616) (RM)
 - (1- 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
- 2- Boston (1- 100-17602)
 - (1- 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)

LHB:jab
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/pt

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152 OCT 10 1958

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY 4266/94



ENCLOSURE

61-7582-3959

THE IRRATIONALITY OF COMMUNISM

CONSULTATION WITH

DR. GERHART NIEMEYER

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

FOR RELEASE

OCT 6 1958



PLEASE GUARD AGAINST
PREMATURE RELEASE

AUGUST 8, 1958
(INCLUDING INDEX)

Printed for the use of the Committee on Un-American Activities

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1958

30724

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

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ROBERT J. MCINTOSH, Michigan

RICHARD ARENS, *Staff Director*

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RULES ADOPTED BY THE 85TH CONGRESS

House Resolution 5, January 3, 1957

* * * * *

RULE X

STANDING COMMITTEES

1. There shall be elected by the House, at the commencement of each Congress,

(q) Committee on Un-American Activities, to consist of nine Members.

* * * * *

RULE XI

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES

* * * * *

17. Committee on Un-American Activities.

(a) Un-American activities.

(b) The Committee on Un-American Activities, as a whole or by subcommittee, is authorized to make from time to time investigations of (1) the extent, character, and objects of un-American propaganda activities in the United States, (2) the diffusion within the United States of subversive and un-American propaganda that is instigated from foreign countries or of a domestic origin and attacks the principle of the form of government as guaranteed by our Constitution, and (3) all other questions in relation thereto that would aid Congress in any necessary remedial legislation.

The Committee on Un-American Activities shall report to the House (or to the Clerk of the House if the House is not in session) the results of any such investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems advisable.

For the purpose of any such investigation, the Committee on Un-American Activities, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any subcommittee, or by any member designated by any such chairman, and may be served by any person designated by any such chairman or member.

* * * * *

26. To assist the House in appraising the administration of the laws and in developing such amendments or related legislation as it may deem necessary, each standing committee of the House shall exercise continuous watchfulness of the execution by the administrative agencies concerned of any laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of such committee; and, for that purpose, shall study all pertinent reports and data submitted to the House by the agencies in the executive branch of the Government.

SYNOPSIS

There is "a very deep-rooted irrationality" in communism, just as there was in nazism, Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, Professor of Political Science at the University of Notre Dame, told the House Committee on Un-American Activities in the accompanying consultation.

There were both rational and irrational elements in the thinking of Karl Marx, Dr. Niemeyer pointed out. Marx's analysis of society, though mistaken, was the rational element. It is also the element which has been dropped by the Communists. The irrational element in his thinking was his claim that man could know "scientifically" the course of future events on the basis of certain immutable laws of history which determine just how human society will develop. This irrational belief is retained by present-day Communists.

Communism is "the twin" of nazism in one respect which, in the case of the Nazi leaders, led to their being classified as "insane," Dr. Niemeyer asserted. The Nazis accepted a racial ideology that had no basis "in fact or logic" and which led them to convert "public authority into an instrument dedicated to crime," that is, to the extermination of those their ideology taught were unfit to live.

Communists have done the same thing. They consider themselves "servants of the 'Goddess of History'." According to their philosophy of "scientific" materialism, the proletarian class will usher in the last of the five stages of human society—communism—and the Communists, as the "vanguard" of the proletarian class, have the role of forcefully helping this ordained course of events.

This they do by dividing people into two classes—those who "look backward," who oppose communism and therefore the course of history. These people are "reactionaries" and therefore evil. The second class is the "forward-looking" or "progressive" people—the Communists and their collaborators who are in tune with the laws of history and are therefore good.

"So they, like the Nazis, divide people into those who deserve to exist and others who don't. And, just like the Nazis, they proceed to exterminate, break, suppress all those who do not fit the image of the ruling class * * * just like the Nazi state, the Communist state is one in which murder has been elevated to the dignity of government policy."

Dr. Niemeyer, who has taught at Princeton, Oglethorpe, Yale, and Columbia Universities, as well as at the University of Notre Dame, was interviewed by the committee because of his extensive study of the Soviet mind and ideology. He is the author of "An Inquiry Into Soviet Mentality" and has served as planning adviser for the U. S. Department of State and as a research analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations.

On the basis of his far-reaching study of the Communist ideology and mind, Dr. Niemeyer told the committee that it would be a mistake to attribute to the Soviet Government the same motives and

interests usually attributed to other governments. Generally speaking, governments function for the common good of their citizens, for peace, law, and order. The government of the Soviet Union, however, considers itself to be an instrument for carrying out the ideological will of the Communist Party and for using the resources and the people of the Soviet Union for that purpose.

Contrary to popular belief, Dr. Niemeyer said, the Communists' objective is not an ideal society but rather the triumph of those forces which conform to the will of history, that is, the Communist Party. Their philosophy being what it is, there can be no freedom and no individual rights in a Communist state. Individuals are regarded as mere products of their classes and as tools to be used by the Communist Party in helping to fulfill history's laws.

Dr. Niemeyer branded as mistaken the frequently expressed view of some Westerners that Communist leaders do not actually believe in the Communist ideology. There is much evidence to the contrary, he said, and gave several examples, including Khrushchev's sincere and friendly advice to Austrian Chancellor Raab that he should become a Communist because communism is "the wave of the future."

Some Westerners find it difficult to believe that a man like Khrushchev, who wields such enormous power, "could be subject to any such restraint as an ideology," Dr. Niemeyer commented, but this is only because they themselves suffer from "a weakening of the insights and convictions" that form the mainspring of our own civilization. Actually, he said, the sincere belief of the Communist leaders in their "comprehensive and total world view" is the source of communism's strength.

Negotiating a solution to the present conflict between the Communist and free worlds is "out of the question," Dr. Niemeyer said, because of the Communist belief that "the basic reality in all historical societies is class war, and that class war is in its very nature irreconcilable." For the same reason, "peaceful co-existence" is possible only as a breathing spell for Communist leaders until they have accumulated enough power to crush other societies. Because of their fundamental beliefs, a "genuine will to peace" or an acceptance of non-Communists' right to exist is impossible on the part of Communists.

The battle between the Communist and the free world, Dr. Niemeyer said, has often been described as a battle of ideas. He granted that this is true to a certain extent, but pointed out that the "ideas" of communism have become a "mortal danger" to us by the accumulation of great power on the part of the Soviet Union. Therefore, our only hope of escaping subjection to this power lies in building superior military might. There is "no substitute" for this.

If the free world is to cope successfully with the forces of international communism, Dr. Niemeyer said, it must next strengthen its will to resist and then divest itself of the following false notions:

- the idea that we live in a peaceful world;
- the idea that peace with communism can be had for a reasonable price;
- the idea that communism is a rational force or that its leaders are merely cynical power seekers;
- the idea that we can't be defeated because "we are right";

the idea that Communists would come over to our side "if they only knew us";

the concept that we can afford "less than a supreme effort" in the battle against communism because "truth will prevail."

"Above all," he said, "in this period of 'soft' Kremlin policy, we are tempted to fall into the error of believing that when Communists appear to be doing the same as other people, it actually is the same thing. The truth is that when Communists appear to be doing the same thing as other people (in art, education, science, etc.), they are mostly doing just the opposite—actually pursuing their own destructive objectives through seemingly nonpolitical means. When engaged in apparent cooperation with others, they are actually fighting the struggle which to them is 'the law of laws.'"

THE IRRATIONALITY OF COMMUNISM

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1958

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES,
Washington, D. C.

CONSULTATION

The following consultation with Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor in the Political Science Department, Notre Dame University, was held at 10:45 a. m. in room 226, Old House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

Committee member present: Representative Francis E. Walter, of Pennsylvania, chairman.

Also present: Richard Arens, staff director; William F. Heimlich, staff consultant; and Francis J. McNamara, staff member.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you, Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Yes; I do.

STATEMENT OF DR. GERHART NIEMEYER

Mr. ARENS. Kindly identify yourself by name, residence, and occupation.

Dr. NIEMEYER. Gerhart Niemeyer, living in South Bend, Ind.; professor at the University of Notre Dame in the Political Science Department.

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Niemeyer, would you kindly give us just a brief thumbnail sketch of your personal education and background?

Dr. NIEMEYER. I was born in Germany, educated both in England and in Germany. I received a degree of doctor of laws from Kiel University.

I left Germany in 1933 on the advent of Hitler to power; went first to Spain along with my teacher and friend, Hermann Heller; found myself on vacation in Germany when the Spanish civil war broke out.

I then came to the United States where I have taught at Princeton University, from 1937 until 1944; Oglethorpe University from 1944 to 1950; in between at Yale University, later at Columbia University.

I was planning adviser in the Department of State from 1950 to 1953; research analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations from 1953 to 1955; and have been at Notre Dame from 1955 on.

Mr. ARENS. Dr. Niemeyer, the committee has requested your presence in this consultation because of the extensive study you have made, over the course of many years, of the ideology and motivating forces behind the drive for world conquest stemming from the leaders of the international Communist movement.

In this period of cold war between the forces of international communism and the forces of freedom, the committee feels that it can render a service to the Congress as well as to the American people by presenting an authoritative appraisal of the forces which motivate the international Communist movement.

With that in mind, may I suggest as a point of departure in our consultation this query: Is the government of the Kremlin a government like any other, or is it a mistake to attribute to it motives and interests which one usually attributes to governments?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Yes and no; the rulers in the Kremlin of course rule or govern a state, a modern state, with a bureaucracy, a police, a set of decreed laws and all the paraphernalia of government.

But their motivations are quite different from those of other governments. When one thinks of "government," one usually associates with that concept the purpose of maintaining peace, law, and order, and service in the interest of the people.

In the Soviet Union, the government does not exist for that purpose, but rather for the purpose of carrying into effect the ideological will of the Communist Party, and to use the people and resources of Russia in the interest of that party.

This is not my own fancy but the function which Leninism has assigned to the state. In other words, the men who govern in Russia today do *not* assume, as we do, that the state is an instrument for the common good, but rather handle it as a tool with which to bend unwilling men to the party's service. They do this because they are themselves possessed by the dogmas of an ideology which, in terrible over-simplification, subordinates all human beings and all forms of human culture to a simple black-white equation and an equally over-simplified outline of history.

For the Kremlin, this state is an instrument to carry out an ideological purpose, a purpose the fulfillment of which lies in the remote future and which, at any rate, is the purpose of a small ruling group and by no means the purpose of the Russian people as a whole.

Mr. ARENS. Are we to understand that the Soviet rulers are subject to a dogma? Can they not change their ideology; have they not frequently changed it?

Dr. NIEMEYER. This is really the question of what the hard core of the Communist ideology is; and the answer is yes, of course it has been changed.

The changes have been frequent and by no means minor. For instance, the idea of "the revolution" has been turned upside down. Marx, in keeping with his notion that history is a function of economic developments, taught that the socialist revolution would come when capitalism had reached its full maturity. By then, so he believed, the vast majority of people would have been reduced to misery and would be ruled over by a very small group of very rich people. To remove them from power would not be very difficult.

So, if Marx were right, there might be a certain justice in a revolt made by the vast, oppressed majority in the dying day of a social system.

But we all know that Marx's prediction about the development of capitalism was wrong. The Communists, 50 years later, professed to follow Marx in all essentials but completely reversed his idea of the revolution. They said the revolution could be made by a small group

of highly trained and disciplined "professional revolutionaries," and that it would succeed wherever the public order could be thrown into confusion and discontent.

In summary, according to Marx, the revolution would be a movement of the great majority of people in a capitalist country which had gone as far as it could go under the capitalist system; according to Lenin, the revolution is to be carried out by a small minority instead of by the majority and it can be made in any country, capitalist or no, and does not wait for the fulfillment of any development.

Another change: Marx analyzed capitalism as a system depending on competition. Lenin, later on, said capitalism was based on monopoly, the opposite of competition, because that enabled him to explain why the workers of capitalist countries had not become revolutionists, and to enlist the support of colonial peoples for the Communists.

So the Communist ideology has been changed in important parts, but there are certain parts which have remained unchanged.

Mr. ARENS. What are those parts of the Communist ideology which have remained unchanged and which are in vogue today?

Dr. NIEMEYER. First of all the idea that history moves forward according to certain laws, and that according to these laws the future of mankind must inevitably be Communist; secondly, the idea that the laws of history can be known and that the key to their knowledge is Marxism-Leninism, so that the only people who do know the laws of history are people trained in Marxism-Leninism, that is, the members of the Communist Party.

Mr. ARENS. May I impose on you, Doctor, at this point to give us just a brief resume of the laws of history as the Communists conceive them and, at the same time, your appraisal of the validity or invalidity of those laws?

Dr. NIEMEYER. The Communists not only hold but very authoritatively enact the belief that all of mankind has to pass through five different stages of society.

The first one they call primitive society; then comes slave-holding society; then feudal society; after that, capitalism; and finally Communist society.

They say that history must necessarily move from one of these phases of society to the next one so that there is no possible choice, that history moves like an escalator; once you get on the bottom step you must necessarily move on until you emerge at the top; and the "top," according to Communist beliefs, is inevitably Communist society. This, they say, must be the sequence of social patterns, because in each type of society the ruling class is that which owns the means of production and, as soon as their type of production becomes obsolete, a new class owning other means of production takes over.

The validity of this depends on whether changes in human society have actually taken place necessarily in this accession which the Communists postulate. This is not so, and one can even go to Marx for evidence that this is not so.

Among other things, large parts of the world, particularly Asia, have lived for thousands of years under a system which was neither feudal nor slave-holding and which did not pass into anything like capitalist society of its own development. In this Asiatic type of

society the ruling class was not the owner of the means of production, but the bureaucrats who controlled the means of administration. That type of society has often persisted for thousands of years.

References to Asiatic society have been authoritatively eliminated from Communist discussion because this would upset the argument on which their whole belief in history depends.

Mr. ARENS. What role do the Communists conceive is theirs in this process of the "five stages of society"?

Dr. NIEMEYER. The Communists define themselves as the "vanguard of the proletariat." Actually, as a party, they have nothing to do with the proletariat; proletarians can hardly be found within its ranks. But the definition means that they consider themselves the agents for the proletarian class, the class which, in the scheme of history, is supposed to usher in the last of the five phases of social development. And the term "vanguard" indicates that the Communists claim for themselves the role of people who know the laws of history and, knowing the laws of history, will do the right thing to bring the course of history to pass in an accelerated way, particularly to fight down all those social forces which, according to them, oppose the course of history.

So you might interpret the role of the Communist Party, as seen by them, as the role of servants of the "Goddess of History."

Mr. ARENS. Do they conceive in this process the operation of Divine Will?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Most definitely not. What they see in history is a movement which they attribute to material forces which nevertheless has the character of something absolute as compared with the relative aims of particular individuals or even particular social groups.

The Communists in their own minds stand for and work in the service of something absolute, even though this is not in their eyes divine, but material.

Mr. ARENS. What is the ultimate objective of the Communists?

Dr. NIEMEYER. There are many mistaken ideas about the ultimate objective of the Communists, and the most mistaken of them is that the ultimate objective of the Communists is an ideal society.

This is not their objective, since they are convinced that one cannot "will" an ideal society. To postulate an ideal society as the direct object of one's will is to them utopian, and they pride themselves on being "scientific" rather than utopian Communists.

This means that the object of their will is the triumph of those social forces which, according to them, are in conformity with the course of history or, in other words, the triumph of the Communist Party.

They "will" the ultimate and utter, total defeat of anything which they call "bourgeois," "reactionary" or "non-Communist"; and by utter defeat I mean the conversion of even the consciousness of other people to what they call "socialist consciousness."

The ideal society of which Communist scripture speaks is then expected to come about, not as the result of conscious effort, but as the result of historical developments of material forces. So this is not a direct object of Communist will.

Mr. ARENS. What area remains in the Communist ideology for individual freedom?

Dr. NIEMEYER. This is a difficult question to answer. It is difficult because of the very ambiguous relationship between Communists and their fellow men.

Basically, Communists do not have any respect for individual man. They cannot, since their whole thinking is in terms of laws of history and of classes. An individual person is to them not a human being—that concept has for them no meaning—but a product of a social class, and they look on him as a means for the fulfillment of historical laws. The human person as an end in himself is a concept utterly alien to them, and so is, of course, the notion of freedom which flows from that idea of man. In their writings, when speaking of the state, they say in so many words that under their rule there cannot and must not be any freedom.

But, on the other hand, Communists start from the assumption that they are now, and for a long time to come will be, in a minority position; in other words, they realize that the majority of their fellow men are not Communists and are not attracted to communism.

So they seek to capture their allegiance and support by means other than Communist arguments; for instance, by catering to prejudices or to opinions or to aims in which they, the Communists, ultimately do not themselves believe and which they ultimately seek to eliminate and destroy—but which they use for the time being as bait to capture the attention and support of other people. So for a certain interim period there is sometimes an appearance of individual freedom.

Mr. ARENS. Could you give us an illustration or so of this phenomenon?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Illustrations are plentiful. One of them, for instance, is nationalism. The Communists themselves have instigated nationalist movements in certain areas which they captured with the help of these nationalist aspirations, only to move then to stamp out ruthlessly the nationalism which they themselves created.

So for a time there seems to be nationalist freedom which people seem to enjoy under Communist auspices, only to lose it very soon thereafter.

Mr. ARENS. Do the leaders of the Kremlin actually believe in their ideology and, if so, is there any evidence that they actually believe in it?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Yes. There is plentiful evidence; but many among us are unwilling to see this evidence because we reject the idea that men possessing enormous power could be subject to any such restraint as an ideology. This is because we in the West suffer from a weakening of the insights and convictions which once were the mainspring of our own civilizations. Having become cynical ourselves, we assume that all others must necessarily be the same.

But communism has driving power precisely because it is a comprehensive and total world view, accepted as such by its adherents. Whoever embraces this world view sees everything—life, history, people, society—in a fixed set of images. The Communists have a complete set of explanations for everything. This world view governs their minds and their motives simply because, to them, there is no alternative explanation in sight. A Communist either gets meaning out of the official ideology or he does not find meaning and purpose in anything.

Now the evidence that these people are really motivated by their world view can be picked up almost daily in reports about Soviet reality.

First of all, all power struggles in the ranks of the Communists themselves are fought out in terms of, and around, Communist ideology. It is always a question of who stands for what interpretation of the ideology and who differs from this.

Secondly, all education throughout the big Soviet empire is shot through with ideological indoctrination. At the universities as much as 50 percent of the time is given to Communist ideology, and, in certain courses—like party courses and courses for specialists—the percentage is even higher.

Thirdly, the Soviets find it necessary to control art, literature, and philosophy, something which would not be the case if their own ideology did not compel them to suppress any other kind of thought or value. This goes also for the fight against religion, which is central to communism and which would certainly be entirely unnecessary if they were merely interested in power as such and not in ideological aims.

Fourthly, one can pick up every now and then remarks made by Soviet leaders as, for instance, the remark Khrushchev made to Western diplomats: "We shall bury you"—or the genuinely friendly advice he gave to Austrian Chancellor Raab that he should become a Communist because communism was the wave of the future.

The 20th Party Congress in 1956 resolved to watch over the purity of the Communist ideology like the "apple of its eye."

Lastly, the Soviets have concentrated on the United States their main hostility. This again would not make sense unless they saw in us the center of the capitalist world rather than a pretty far-away nation.

MR. ARENS. How do you account for the fact that the ideology of communism can inspire such zeal in its adherents and at the same time result in the wholesale massacres, slave labor camps, and other horrors which we witness from communism in action?

DR. NIEMEYER. I think the best way to answer this question is to record what this belief in the power of history actually is. It is both a substitute for religion and a substitute for ethics.

It is a substitute for religion because it attributes to history almighty power; it is a substitute for ethics because, in the light of this belief, whatever belongs to the past is damned and whatever belongs to the future is saved.

So the Communists have been conditioned by all their training to make a razor-sharp distinction between social forces that look "backward" and other social forces that look "forward." They call the first ones "reactionary;" the second "progressive."

Since this whole belief in history is a substitute for ethics, anything that they classify as "reactionary" is also to them immoral and criminal, whereas anything that is classified as "progressive" is inherently good without further reference to any other criteria.

Whenever they come to the conclusion that someone, including some people in their midst, is not on the side of progress as they define it, they immediately stamp him as reactionary, criminal, and send him to the worst kind of punishment or extinction.

MR. ARENS. Is the ideology of communism rational?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Many people have maintained that, as compared with nazism, communism is a more rational force because it has an ideology and an elaborate philosophy. I would maintain, though, that under the guise of rationality here you have in communism a very deep-rooted irrationality.

Mr. ARENS. Would you specify in what way it is irrational?

Dr. NIEMEYER. If one goes back to the original Marxist thought, one can distinguish there a rational and an irrational part.

The rational part is the Marxist attempt to analyze society in sociological terms. The irrational part is Marxist insistence on prophesying far-off future events.

Now as I said before, the rational part of Marxist analysis has been dropped. What has been retained is the pretense of being able to foretell future historical developments on the basis of allegedly irrevocable historical laws.

This in itself is an irrational position, one which pretends to know how history will come out centuries hence. And there is another irrational element in Communist ideology: the dialectic.

The dialectic is a way of thinking which finds it possible to consider more real that which one expects to happen in days to come than that which actually exists now.

Mr. ARENS. Do the Communists in their irrationality resemble the Nazis?

Dr. NIEMEYER. I would say, Yes—and I am choosing my words with care. The Nazi leadership has often been called insane. Why? Because it accepted a racial ideology, a doctrine of a master race, and a devil theory of the Jews—all without any sound basis in fact or logic. Then they used the state to satisfy the savage impulses of killing and extermination which their own theories had engendered in them. So they ended by converting public authority into an instrument dedicated to crime. Public authority, of course, is often misused by people with criminal intent. That is not what I mean. I mean that the Nazis made crime one of the central purposes of public authority: It was a regime which, as a regime and in cold deliberation, intended to murder, steal, and defraud.

Now this is also true of the Communists in authority. First, what is left of the Marxist doctrine is no less irrational than the Nazi ideology. Marx's thought had two aspects: an analysis of society and a prophesy of the course of history. The sane part (even though he was mistaken in it) has been dropped by the wayside; the prophesy in the mantle of scientific language is left, and that is the irrational element. The very crux of Communist ideology is the pretense to know the entire course of history, the "laws" according to which history supposedly "must" move.

The objective of the Communists is the intensification and increase of their party's power, not with the idea that this will do any immediate good to anyone but only with the expectation that history will somehow produce from the totalitarian power of the Communist Party a society of complete freedom.

This is so irrational a belief that it borders on the ridiculous, but nevertheless it is the sole justification the Communists give for their quest for more and total power.

On the basis of this "knowledge" they arrogate to themselves the right to determine who is "progressive" and who "reactionary," and

they mean by these terms not the intentions of people but people themselves in terms of their existence. So they, like the Nazis, divide people into those who deserve to exist and others who don't. And, just like the Nazis, they proceed to exterminate, break, suppress all those who do not fit the image of the ruling class. True, they go about it more psychologically than the Nazis. But their regime, no less than that of the Nazis, is a regime dedicated to criminal purposes. They look upon it mainly as a means to manipulate, defraud, exploit, and use people with whom they do not even pretend to share the purpose of a common good. And, just like the Nazi state, the Communist state is one in which murder has been elevated to the dignity of government policy.

So, if the Nazi regime deserved to be called both criminal and insane—which it did—the Communist rule must in these respects be regarded its twin.

In a sense one could even go so far as to say the Communists are more irrational than the Nazis because, while at least the Nazis stuck to their classification of people whom they wanted to exterminate, the Soviets have frequently changed this classification. So if some people found themselves classified today "black," tomorrow they may be "white"; and vice versa.

Mr. ARENS. I should like to pose a question respecting what appears to be an inconsistency in the Communists' appraisal of the operation of historical events. You say the Communists conceive that materialistic forces are moving inevitably towards changes in society.

If these forces are moving inevitably toward the change of society, why then do the Communists conceive that they have a role to perform in causing the change?

Dr. NIEMEYER. This ambiguity is contained in Marx. One can say that a Marxist almost had a choice whether he wanted to rely more on the forces of evolution, or more on the deliberate effort of revolutionary will. Lenin came down hard on the latter side. He waved aside any evolutionary patience. He wanted to make history, to shape people according to his design, and he put his bet entirely on a policy of revolutionary power. So Communists are those Marxists who, with Lenin, believe that where the events of history do not come by themselves, the party can make them with the help of dictatorial power.

Mr. ARENS. Do the leaders of the Kremlin act rationally in their relationship with the free world? In other words, can the free world in attempting to meet the threat of the Kremlin leaders approach them as rational men?

Dr. NIEMEYER. We may have to define "rational" here in various senses. If we define it first as a disposition to live and let live, to recognize a similarity of aims and interests on both sides, then there is definitely no common rationality between the West and the Soviet Union as dominated by the Communist Party, for the Communist Party has defined its own position and its own purpose as being in deliberate and irreconcilable hostility to all other societies.

This is the very reason for its being, according to its own conception. It can only "use" other people for its ends but never make genuine common cause with them or even genuinely concede to them the right of their existence.

If we define "rational" as a logical pursuit of one's purpose, then one must say that the Soviets act rationally when it comes to their negative purposes, particularly the destruction of other societies.

They recognize the weaknesses of other societies with a degree of insight into these weaknesses that has not been paralleled by any other governmental system that I know of. They go about destroying these societies in as systematic and purposeful a way as has ever been elaborated.

So in their destructive intent they are highly rational, if one can speak of destructive rationality.

Mr. ARENS. Your observations at this point prompt the simple, naive question which is frequently posed; namely, is peaceful coexistence with the Soviet empire under the domination of the Kremlin possible?

Dr. NIEMEYER. "Peaceful coexistence" has been enjoined as a policy by Lenin and by Stalin following him; but to the Soviets it means that while they develop the means of power of the Soviet Union and the adjacent empire, they will play along for a time with other nations and other social systems without directly attempting to destroy them in a frontal attack.

Peaceful coexistence has been so defined by Soviet leaders as a kind of breathing spell for them, pending the growth of sufficient strength to overthrow other societies.

To us, of course, peaceful coexistence means the acceptance of one another as enjoying the right to exist. This kind of mutual acceptance, this kind of genuine will to peace, can never unite the Soviet regime and the Western World.

Mr. ARENS. Khrushchev has in the course of the last several months repeatedly made protestations of the desire of the Kremlin for peace. What is your appraisal of those protestations?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Let me reply in an indirect way: The Communists have used the term "peace-loving peoples." They applied this term, for example, to Communist China when Communist China invaded North Korea to attack the United Nations forces which were trying to stem aggression there.

In other words, the aggression of the Communist Chinese was designated by the Kremlin as "peace-loving."

This may throw a sufficient light on their use of the term "peace" to answer your question.

Mr. ARENS. Is the Soviet empire, presently numbering some nine hundred million people, at war with the United States of America?

Dr. NIEMEYER. I should prefer to say that the Communist Party is at war with the entire surrounding world, a war in which it may use certain classes and peoples as its allies. By the way, those allies according to Lenin's recipe are always to be treated by the Communists as if they were enemies.

This "being at war" is no figure of speech which I am using. It is the basic assumption underlying Communist doctrine, insistently formulated and emphasized by Lenin. Communists assume that the basic reality in all historical societies is class war; and that the class war is in its very nature irreconcilable. They also assume that the class war does not cease when Communists come to power but rather continues, even in aggravated form, for an indefinite time to come. According to communism, the lines in the class war are drawn on the

fact of support for the Communist Party. Anyone who does not actively support the party in its struggle is considered to be on the enemy side.

Therefore I would say that the Communist Party is at war not only with the United States, which it recognizes as its most powerful enemy, but also with the Russian people; just as the Chinese government is at war with the Chinese people.

Both governments are at war with all the satellite nations which they have brought under their domination.

Mr. ARENS. What is the nature of that war?

Dr. NIEMEYER. The nature of this war is that it is never fought exclusively with firearms or with other weapons but with an arsenal of methods ranging from military force to police force, to manipulation of organizations, and to subtle distortions of minds and language by nongovernmental organizations.

In other words, it is a war which ultimately aims at victory over the will of the opponents but knows a thousand ways by which to obtain this victory, some of them using bloodshed and others not.

As Mao Tse-tung has said: "Politics are bloodless war, while war is the politics of bloodshed."

Mr. ARENS. Doctor, it is our information that there are approximately thirty million Communists in a world of approximately two and a half billion people. On the basis of your theme that the Communists are at war with all non-Communists, could you tell us who is winning?

Dr. NIEMEYER. Let us take the historical record by way of an answer. In 1903 there was but a handful of people who constituted the Social Democratic Party of Russia and who met in Brussels and London.

Among this handful, Lenin won a victory that enabled him to determine the policies of this party from then on out. A few years later Lenin had so alienated his associates that at times he was all by himself.

The Communist Party of Russia at the time of the revolution, according to best estimates, numbered no more than twenty to thirty thousand among a people of well over a hundred twenty million.

They were able to fight their way to power among this people and to consolidate their power there against very heavy resistance from all opponents.

The story of how these numerous opponents fell victim to Lenin should tell us a great deal about the dangers that loom ahead for us.

It was the illusion that the Communists had values in common with them, the hope that the Communists would honor promises based on common decency, the self-deception that a power so radical could not last for very long, all these factors combined, that put Lenin's enemies into his hand one by one.

This may serve as a sufficient warning for us and maybe as an indirect answer to your question.

Mr. McNAMARA. Doctor, I was wondering if you would care to comment on the effectiveness of the exchange program in view of your general thesis, in one respect at least, of the basic irrationality of the Communist ideology.

In other words, as this program is operated today it is hoped that when Communists come to this country they will see America for

two or three weeks and something will penetrate their minds; their attitude will be changed, their attitude toward the United States and the whole capitalist system; and this change will bring about what is called better understanding and greater possibilities of peace.

What effect do you believe this exchange will actually have on the Soviet mind?

Dr. NIEMEYER. The persons whom the Soviet Union will send over will be of two kinds: On the one hand there will be those who are ideologically well indoctrinated. To these people, seeing America would be no news. They have analyzed and studied our society; they know a great deal about it; in a sense they, in their own way, probably know more about it than we ourselves do.

They are certainly committed to the Communist ideology as I have described it above. These people not only cannot be shaken, but they will come here to gather more material to feed their preconceived views.

Others will be artists who enjoy very great privileges in the Soviet Union for the services which they render to the Soviet State—people who are not likely to be tempted to endanger the high positions and many advantages they enjoy by revealing in any way that they were at all impressed with the United States.

The services these artists render are great because, as I said before, the Communists try to use other people's normal aspirations and values to manipulate other people into supporting them.

Artists certainly are one of the foremost instruments of the Communists in trying to bribe the Russian people and the rest of the world. The bribe consists in the illusion that art as such is one of the foremost concerns of the Soviet regime and that the interest of the Soviet regime in art is of the same kind that we have.

With this kind of bribe thousands of people under Communist rule have been led to believe that theatres, concerts, universities and so on constitute the true meaning of Soviet rule; and, of course, we are led to believe that we have indeed many values in common with the Communists, whereas they steadfastly continue in their conviction that there is no such thing as common values between Communists and their opponents.

The artists enjoy many advantages and privileges in the Soviet Union as valuable servants of the regime. There is no reason to believe that in this kind of position they would feel great discontent when they come over here.

For this reason also it is unlikely that they will carry back a great deal of criticism to a regime that so benefits them.

Mr. ARENS. How would you then summarize the benefits which inure to the Soviet regime from the exchange program?

Dr. NIEMEYER. The benefit consists essentially in making us believe that the Soviet Government is a government interested in the same things in which we are interested and thus lulling us into a false sense of genuine coexistence.

Mr. ARENS. Now may we solicit from you, if you please, your observations and suggestions as to how the free world or the forces of freedom can meet the threat of the forces of international communism?

Dr. NIEMEYER. It has often been said that our struggle with communism is a struggle with ideas and about ideas, and in a sense this

is right; but if Communist ideology is on the one side a set of ideas, it is quite clear that this set of ideas has become a mortal danger to us by the accumulation of great power by the Soviet Union. The power of a great nation has been put into the service of forcibly subjugating people to the Communist will, and the sole hope of escaping this fate is in power great enough to resist and undo the strength of this criminal design.

So what we have here is a struggle for power, and I would say that there is no substitute for gaining a decisive superiority of power over the Soviet Union.

This will depend at the present stage of the game most certainly on military strength; but military strength is no good without a determined will behind it, and I would say that we must give deliberate attention to cultivating our determination to resist communism, a determination which again depends on our ability to recognize communism for what it is and to know all the relevant facts about communism.

We also have to identify the temptations which will beset us: First, the belief that we live in a peaceful world, or that peace with this kind of opponent can be had for the asking, or can be had even at a price that it will be reasonable to pay.

Next, the illusion that communism is a rational and ultimately reasonable force, as for instance, a movement interested in justice and equality, or a government motivated merely by national interests, or a bunch of mere cynical seekers for power.

Also, the wishful thought that defeat cannot happen to us because "we are right," or that Communists would straight away come over to our side "if only they knew us," or that we can afford to make less than a supreme effort because "truth will prevail."

Above all, in this period of "soft" Kremlin policy, we are tempted to fall into the error of believing that when Communists appear to be doing the same as other people, it actually is the same thing. The truth is that when Communists appear to be doing the same thing as other people (in art, education, science, etc.), they are mostly doing just the opposite—actually pursuing their own destructive objectives through seemingly nonpolitical means. When engaged in apparent cooperation with others, they are actually fighting the struggle which to them is "the law of laws."

When all this is said and done, I would still say that there is no substitute at the present time for military strength, decisive, superior to anything the Soviet bloc can muster.

Mr. ARENS. Can we negotiate ourselves out of this dilemma with the masters of the Kremlin?

Dr. NIEMEYER. We might learn to use negotiations as well as they do, for temporary and partial advantages in our position; but as for negotiating for anything like a "solution" of the present conflict, I would consider this out of the question.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Niemeyer, for the splendid contribution which you have made to us in this consultation.

(Whereupon, at 12:10 p. m., Friday, August 8, 1958, the consultation was concluded.)

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61-7582-3959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: *6* HCUA

DATE: 10/10/58

Relet, WFO to Bureau, 9/29/58, which forwarded to the Bureau and Pittsburgh copies of the Executive Session testimony of [redacted] before the HCUA on [redacted]

This testimony is presently being reviewed by Pittsburgh. The Bureau and interested offices will be appropriately advised as to the contents of this testimony. The Bureau will be advised on a weekly basis as to the status of the review.

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- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 b1Apt

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61-7582-3960

14 OCT 13 1958

50 OCT 16 1958

100-108
REC-108
OCT 13 1958

SUBV CONTROL

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-136240)

DATE: 10/7/58

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SM - C

b6
b7c

61-7582-3839, 3840, 3841
Re WFO letter to Bureau, "HCUA", 6/25/58,
copies to NYO.

The above captioned individual was mentioned in the testimony of [REDACTED] in Executive Session for the HUCA, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] described the subject as an investigator for the City of NY during late 1930's who had approached [REDACTED] and asked him to purchase an "international fighting front stamp". [REDACTED] in his testimony said he did not know whether or not subject was a member of the CP.

The indices of the NYO were reviewed and no references were located that could be identified with the subject on the basis of the available information.

In view of the absence of information that would assist in identifying subject, this case will be placed in a closed status at the NYO, subject to be re-opened upon the receipt of additional information that would warrant continued investigation.

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DATE 2/3/82 BY Sp6 b1Apt

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1-New York (100-136240)

UNCLASSIFIED CONTINUED

DAR:axg
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REC'D FBI

REC-23

EX-106

OCT 9 1958

52 OCT 17 1958

SUBV. CONTROL

NEW YORK

Confidential

By LEE MORTIMER

THE RIGHT TO GO LEFT: How come everyone overlooked this zinger about Sidney Lumet? It's from the record of the House Un-American Activities Committee in which actress Lee Grant was Q. and A'd as follows: "Do you know a person by the name of Sidney Lumet?"... "Yes."... "Did he have anything to do with your appearances in 'Danger'?"... "I refuse to answer on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment."... "Do you know whether or not Sidney Lumet has ever been a member of the Communist Party?"... "I refuse to answer that question on the grounds of the Fifth Amendment." Now how about a demand from Gloria Vanderbilt's husband that he be allowed to testify under oath in his own behalf? And if he's that same Sidney Lumet.

GIVE ME AN INCH (And I'll take a column): Milford Haven asking London courts to determine if his four year old Mexican divorce is legal. (Must be preparing those wedding bells.)... Three millionaires named Leon Mandel (Chicago department store tycoon), Gilbert Kahn and John Perona won all the ship's pools on the last Westward crossing of the United States. Just what they need. More money. Which reminds me of the last "recession" in 1953-54 when London Express' Lord Beaverbrook sent his famed financial reporter, Frederick Ellis, here to see if America was going to the dogs. On his first night in town I took Ellis to El Morocco. When he saw the rope up and the place packed, he cabled back: "El Morocco, not Wall St., reflects the prosperity of the country. There will be no depression."... If the crowds there now mean the same thing, the recent recession is over.

SAY IT AINT SO (Even if it is): With the opening of Miami Beach's new convention hall, there's the usual flock of rumors about gambling. But bet all you can it won't happen. First convention is 15,000 Episcopal church members, then comes the International Assn. of Police Chiefs... In Aruba, Dutch West Indies, you gotta be 30 to get married without parents' consent... Midtown cliff dwellers forced out of their skyscrapers by the new office buildings, returning to Washington Square and Greenwich Village (where so many came from)... Impeccable Leonard MacBain touting an exhibition of water colors by John E. Bradley, at Bernards Inn, in Bernardsville, N. J.... So Mari Blanchard is what sidetracked Victor Mature... Actress Averil Logan, who wowed 'em with Scott Brady in "Six Days to Live," is off to London to scout plays for the new N. Y. Theatre Group... Would you call Elizabeth Taylor a "Liz-ling?"

THIS I CAN DO WITHOUT HANDS (But who's gonna type?): "World of Suzie Wong," which opened to such smash notices in Boston, might be called "The World of LM" with at least four in it who got into show biz through this talent scout—Sensational Flavia Kingman Hsu (and I predict she's next year's No. One Glamor gal) Gin Gin Mai and Strat, the Siamese songbird, who's silent in this one. Mary Mon Toy, who won a rave, started as a China Doll show gal 12 years ago... I didn't discover 18-year-old France Nuyen, the little star, whom the critics acclaim as one of the greatest of all time, but I took her to the first nightclub she'd ever been to in her life when she returned to New York last December from Hawaii, an unknown. I showed her how to live at Ed Wynne's gay Harwyn and how to romance (but not with me) to the romantic fiddles of Chez Vito. And I was indirectly responsible for her meeting a guy who almost loused up her young life, but the FBI grabbed him first. That experience did her good, I hope, and smartened her up. (But do they up?)

Tolson ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
W.C. Sullivan ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

*Comp. by
Andersson*

REC-29 61-7582-3962
61-5782-A-

NOT RECORDED
149 OCT 6 1958

*APPROVED
1940*

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror 10 _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/3/82 BY SP-6 BJA

OCT 16 1958

File-5-BR

BROADWAY IS A BROAD WAY: Scott Brady's moments are for Vicki Benet, the blonde thrush, who made the Duke of Bedford's New York stay so pleasant... Ray Anthony found another blonde at the Steve Allen rehearsals to replace Mamie Van Doren. She's Jack Carson's ex, Lola Albright... So now I'm in the fabulous Jack Wrather stable and how are you Jack? The Texas miracle man has acquired massive Television Programs of America through his growing Independent Television Corp. With it he got the prize package of "New York Confidential," the Lee Tracy starrer (with more than 100 spots sold before N.Y.) Smart Walter Kingsley, who built up Ziv, is president of this new giant of the entertainment world, which includes Muzak, Disneyland Hotel, TV stations here and in England, a score or more of the top video shows and an investment banking company. (And don't forget Mortimer)... Nick Osmena, perennial bachelor son of the Philippines' beloved second president (and a presidential hopeful himself) discovered Hawaiian Room's Vina Daludado, the sexy miss from Manila... How about a video show for Harvey (The Fireman) Rosen, of exciting El Boracho? What a comic... Penthouse Club's Paul Taubman notes that it's easier to fix TV programs than it is TV sets.

NO SOAP (But a lotta lather): Grace Kelly's older sister has been separated for more than a year from George Davis Jr., owner of the Philadelphia Ramblers' hockey team... With the UN around the corner, the Beaux Arts hotel turned into a little Geneva, where the big international deals are made in smoke filled rooms. The lobby (and cafe) is a cosmopolitan melange of striped pants, saris and sarongs; its manager, Edward Dugan, only recently ran Seoul's top hotel. Which is why Korean Ambassador Yang always stays there... If Jackie Gleason is really on a rigid weight losing diet, he better not try to prove it at Luchow's where he was in great form on pigs knuckles and apple pancake... Bill Bapst, former New York playboy now managing Harry's New York bar at genius Harry Mufson's Miami Eden Roc, became a papa and a few hours later was informed his wife had won a \$4,000 kitchen on the "Anyone Can Play" show. Huh???... A gal travel operator of "glamor" tours to Europe is being sued by the guy behind the scenes who loaned her lots of \$\$... Only had seven passengers on her last tour, and they're sore too... When Chateau Richelieu's Peter Robotti got a ticket for jaywalking he asked, "How fast was I walking, officer?"

IT'S WHEN AUTUMN LEAVES: Joey Adams, whose TV show, "Gags to Riches" switched from Wednesday to Thursday at 8 on Channel 13, writes: "The whole town is talking about it. It's true I'm doing most of it." He guarantees it's one show that's not fixed. "Nobody on it knows what's going on, including me."... His wife Cindy is modelling Oriental fashions at the Savoy Hilton, Thursday. "Anything to get a George Oka original at Klein's prices."... Princess Margaret has been out dancing every night this week until 5:30 a.m. Just thought you'd like to know... Armando, the elegant restaurateur, up and about after his recent operation, but now his daughter is about to undergo a skin graft. Was injured in a fire... With Harriman and Rockefeller fighting it out for first place, looks like the overdog must win.

LAMENT OF A LONELY LOSER: What's life without a wife? (Fun!)

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1958.

COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The Soviet rulers, like the rulers of Hitler Germany, have converted public authority "into an instrument dedicated to crime", Dr. Gerhart Niemeyer, professor of political science at the University of Notre Dame, stated in a consultation with the House Committee on Un-American Activities on August 8.

"Just like the Nazi state", Dr. Niemeyer said, "the Communist state is one in which murder has been elevated to the dignity of government policy".

Dr. Niemeyer attributed this policy of the rulers of the Soviet Union -- a policy which, in the case of the Nazi leaders, led to their being classified as insane -- to a "very deep-rooted irrationality" in Communism as it was conceived by Karl Marx and as it is accepted by Communists today.

Because of this fundamental irrationality in Communism, negotiating a solution to the present world conflict is "out of the question", Dr. Niemeyer said. According to Communist philosophy, "the basic reality in all historical societies is class war, and that class war is in its very nature irreconcilable". For this reason, "peaceful co-existence" with the Soviet Union is possible only as a breathing spell arranged by its Communist leaders to give them sufficient time to amass the strength they need to crush all non-Communist societies. "Genuine will to peace", or the acceptance of a non-Communist society's right to exist, is impossible on the part of Communists because of their fundamental (and irrational) beliefs.

Dr. Niemeyer warned that if the free world hopes to avoid Communist enslavement, it must first of all have superior military strength. There is "no substitute" for this. It must then strengthen its will to resist Communism everywhere and rid itself of some widely-held and dangerous notions -- the idea that peace with Communism can be had for a reasonable price; the idea that Communism is rational or its leaders mere cynical power-seekers; the idea that we can't be defeated because "we are right"; the idea that we can afford "less than a supreme effort" in resisting Communism because "truth will prevail".

He particularly warned that in this period of 'soft' Kremlin policy, we must not fall into the error of believing that when Communists appear to be doing the same thing as other people (in the fields of art, science etc.,) it actually is the same thing. Most often, he said, "when engaged in apparent co-operation with others", Communists are doing just the opposite -- "actually pursuing their own destructive objectives through seemingly non-political means".

Dr. Niemeyer is the author of "An Inquiry Into Soviet Mentality". He has served as a planning advisor to the Department of State, as research analyst for the Council on Foreign Relations, and has taught at Princeton, Yale, Oglethorpe and Columbia Universities, as well as at Notre Dame.

EX - 133
51 OCT 20 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA.

DATE: 10/13/58

Remylet, 10/6/58, concerning the status of the project regarding individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division who were mentioned in the testimony of [redacted] and [redacted] before the HCUA at [redacted]

b7D

Since relet, one letter has been submitted in connection with the project. Out of a total of 78 in this category, 77 letters have been submitted. The remaining letter will be submitted prior to 10/20/58 and a final letter concerning this project will be furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

JWS/jep
(3)

RECEIVED
FBI

REC-17

20 OCT 14 1958

60 OCT 17 1958

SUBV CONTROL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 b1A pr
61-7582-3964

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: October 15, 1958

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-17044)

SUBJECT: HCUA
NEW ENGLAND AREA
IS - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/3/82 BY *[signature]*

Reference: Boston letter to Bureau, cc New Haven, 8/8/58.

Referenced letter enclosed for the New Haven Office one copy each of the pamphlets entitled "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area", Parts 1, 2 and 3, which contain the results of hearings held at Boston, Massachusetts, on March 18-21, 1958, by the Committee On Un-American Activities, House of Representatives. The Boston Division advised by referenced letter that there appeared in these pamphlets testimony concerning the following four individuals presently residing in Connecticut:

<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Subject</u>
100-396175	PHILIP RALPH BINEAU, Was., SM - C
100-390268	HARRY FISHMAN, Was., SM - C
100-345182	 Was., SM - C; ISA-50
100-391551	ROSLYN ULMAN FISHMAN, Was., SM - C

b6
b7C

The above individuals have been subjects of security investigations. PHILIP RALPH BINEAU, Was., and HARRY FISHMAN, Wa., are presently Security Index subjects of the New Haven Office and ROSLYN ULMAN FISHMAN is a Communist Index subject.

is the subject of a closed security investigation in this office and is not maintained in the Communist Index.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (100-32353) (RM)
5 - New Haven

REC-51

61-7582-3965

(1-100-17044; 1-100-16347, P. BINEAU; 1-100-16104, H. FISHMAN;
1-100-14385, H. FISHMAN; 1-100-14391,)

SJS/bss
(8)

SUBV. CONTROL

52 OCT 21 1958

NH 100-17044

This is to advise that the witnesses' testimony concerning the above individuals has been reviewed and found to reflect that this information has been previously set out in investigative reports concerning these individuals. In these reports, however, the sources of the information were concealed, and, accordingly, in the next reports prepared concerning these individuals the testimony as it pertains to the above-listed subjects will be set out.

A review of the testimony reflects that it does not contain either new information concerning the above-listed subjects or information that would warrant additional investigation of the subjects. Furthermore, this testimony does not contain information which would warrant requesting either SAC or Bureau authority to interview or re-interview these subjects.

RUC.

Assistant Attorney General
Internal Security Division

October 14, 1958

Director, FBI

CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO
PRESERVE AMERICAN FREEDOMS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bly/pt

Reference is made to previous correspondence concerning captioned organization's activities, the latest being dated September 12, 1958.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a conference is being planned for November 8, 1958, to be held in Washington, D. C., to form a committee to plan a campaign to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

The informant advised that leaders of unidentified communist front groups throughout the country will allegedly attend this conference and the informant believed that captioned committee and the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee will be the motivating forces behind the proposed conference. Frank Wilkinson, who has resumed his duties as executive secretary of captioned organization in Los Angeles has advised he desires [redacted] this organization, to attend this conference as a representative from the Los Angeles area.

The informant was unable to furnish the exact locale of the proposed conference. In connection with this matter, additional pertinent data will be furnished to the Department upon receipt.

100-387543

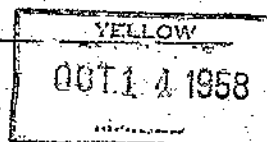
NOT RECORDED

176 OCT 21 1958

1 - 100-384660 (ECLC)

① - 61-7582 (HCUA)

NOTE ON YELLOW:



8561-12 100 9/1 176 OCT 21 1958

NOT RECORDED

Above information furnished by Los Angeles airtel 10-7-58 captioned "HCUA, Information Concerning." The Los Angeles Office will immediately furnish Bureau and WFO with additional pertinent data when received.

JHK:ssh:sln

(6) 53 OCT 23 1958

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Trsons _____
Csen _____
mm _____
Gtter _____
E. Sullivan _____
e. Room _____
Noman _____
dy _____

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-31498)

October 13, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-15425)

FLORENCE WILLIAMS
SH - C

(OO: LOS ANGELES)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/pt

Re Boston letter to Director dated August 8, 1958, and captioned "HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA; IS-C," forwarding to Los Angeles copies of pamphlets entitled, "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area," Parts 1, 2 and 3 (HCUA Hearings at Boston, Massachusetts, 3/18-21/58).

A review of above pamphlets disclosed that at these hearings testimony was offered regarding the Subject.

The Los Angeles Division should handle information concerning Subject mentioned in testimony in accordance with instructions set out in relet.

cc: 3-Bureau (RM)

(2 - 100-31498
(1 - 61-7582

FLORENCE WILLIAMS)
HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

2-Los Angeles (100-48623) (RM)

2-Boston

(1-100-15425
(1-100-32353

FLORENCE WILLIAMS)
HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

JJO:cm
(7)

161-7582-
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 15 1958

OCT 17 1958

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-308347)

10/13/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-11341)

SECURITY MATTER - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6BJA/pk

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Re Washington Field letter to Boston dated June 11, 1958, captioned, "HCUA", which furnished to the Boston Office, transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [redacted] Massachusetts, held between [redacted]

In part three of these transcripts on [redacted] it is set forth that [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, in testifying before the HCUA on [redacted] stated that [redacted] was the [redacted] Communist Party in New Hampshire. [redacted] thereafter identified [redacted]

This information has previously been reported and no additional investigation appears warranted concerning the subject, who formerly was on the Security Index at Boston.

The captioned subject was uncooperative when interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 7, 1955. No consideration is being given at this time for a reinterview.

- C -

- 3 - Bureau (100-30837)
(1-61-7582)(HCUA, New England Area)
- 2 - Boston (100-11341)
(1-100-32353)(HCUA, New England Area)

KPW:smg

(5)

1-61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
193 OCT 15 1958

08 OCT 17 1958

F23

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-11341-5083

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

DATE: 10/17/58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6BIR/pr

Relet, WFO to Bureau, 9/29/58, which was forwarded to the Bureau and Pittsburgh copies of the Executive Session testimony of [redacted] before the HCUA on [redacted] and mylet, 10/10/58.

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The following individuals residing within territories covered by other offices have been identified as having been mentioned by [redacted] in the aforementioned testimony. Letters concerning them have been forwarded to appropriate offices.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Origin</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
JAMES HULSE DOLSEN	100-24861	Philadelphia	100-273
[redacted]	100-365559	New York	100-9449
SAM REED	100-21007	Cincinnati	100-1080
CHARLOTTE JOHNSON, nee CHANDLER	61-8056	San Juan	100-245
ANDREW RUDOLPH ONDA	100-9339	New York	100-3978
ROY BANNERMAN HUDSON	100-7602	San Francisco	100-5686

The following individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division were mentioned in HARDIN's testimony:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Bufile</u>	<u>Pittsburgh file</u>
ELMER KISH	100-48157	100-1194
GABOR KISH	100-46268	100-1193
RUTH KISH	100-369865	100-8090
STEVE NELSON	100-16847	100-1763
HYMEN SCHLESINGER	100-179494	100-4137

Letters will be submitted to the Bureau under individual case captions concerning these individuals.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

REC-92

61-7582-3966

JWS/jep
(3)

OCT 20 1958

EX-136

59 OCT 23 1958

SUBV CONTROL

PG 100-13295

The eleven individuals listed above are the only individuals concerning whom furnished pertinent information in his testimony.

A letter will be submitted on 10/31/58 concerning the status of this review.

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-297558)

OCT 16 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-14506)

JOHN GONDEIRO, JR., was.
SM - C

Re: Rep. SA [redacted], dated and captioned as
above at Boston.

Re WFO letter dated 6/11/58 captioned, "HCUA,
New England Area".

Testimony concerning subject furnished by [redacted]
[redacted] at HCUA hearings at [redacted] has previously
been reported to the Bureau. No further investigation is
warranted.

The subject has not been interviewed. Due to subject's
position of leadership in the Communist Party dominated Alianca
Liberale Portuguese Club at New Bedford, Mass., and inasmuch as
no information has been developed indicating that subject would
be cooperative, no request for authority to interview the subject
is being made at this time.

3-Bureau REGISTERED MAIL
(1- 61-7582, HCUA, N.E. Area)
2-Boston
(1- 100-32353, HCUA, N.E. Area)
JBN:efh
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY [signature]

NOT RECORDED
173 OCT 21 1958

52 OCT 23 1958

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-296740)

10/15/58

SAC, BOSTON (100-11566)

[redacted], wa.

SM-C

House Committee on American Activities
Re WFO letter to Boston dated June 11, 1958, captioned
"HCUA" and report of SA KENNETH P. WEST, dated October 15,
1958 at Boston.

By referenced letter the Washington Field Office transmitted
to Boston transcripts of the HCUA hearings at [redacted] held
between [redacted].

In Part II of the transcripts, on [redacted], it is set forth
that [redacted], a former member of the Communist Party,
testified before the HCUA on [redacted] was asked
to name each person who was a member of the Communist Party
in New Bedford and concerning the subject he made the following
comments:

[redacted] was used as a mail front for party literature
and publications. He also distributed them to party people
who did not want them sent directly to their homes. He was
also responsible for collecting dues."

The above information has previously been reported and is also
set forth in the referenced report.

The subject is on the Security Index and permission has been
requested to interview him.

No further action is contemplated concerning [redacted] testimony
as set forth above.

- 3 - Bureau (100-296740) (RM)
1cc - (61-7582 HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)
2 - Boston (100-11566)
1cc - (100-32353 HCUA, NEW ENGLAND AREA)

KPW/mtm
(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/3/82 BY SP6 BJA/7582
OCT 21 1958

52 OCT 23 1958

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI (61-7582)

FROM : SAC, Pittsburgh (100-13295)

SUBJECT: HCUA

DATE: 10/20/58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6BJA/TGP

Remylet, 10/13/58, concerning the status of the project regarding individuals residing within the Pittsburgh Division who were mentioned in the testimony of [redacted] before the HCUA at [redacted]

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Since relet, one letter has been submitted in connection with this project which was the final letter to be submitted in the category concerning individuals mentioned in this testimony who reside within the Pittsburgh Division. A total of 78 letters were submitted in this category under individual case captions. These letters made appropriate recommendations regarding additional investigation or the advisability of interviewing these individuals.

A total of 58 letters (including 2 concerning [redacted] Bufile 100-392562) were submitted to the Bureau and appropriate offices under individual case captions concerning individuals mentioned in this testimony who reside within territories covered by other Divisions.

Pittsburgh letter to Bureau, 10/6/58, set forth information identifying 3 additional individuals mentioned in sources' testimony (2 in the Philadelphia Division and 1 in the Newark Division), making a total of 60 individuals identified from other Divisions.

It is noted that 3 individuals could not be identified on the basis of the information furnished in sources' testimony.

It is also noted that of all the individuals mentioned in their testimony, [redacted] identified 98 of these as communists. (This figure of 98 includes 6 deceased formerly residing within the Pittsburgh Division concerning whom letters were not furnished to the Bureau. Sources actually mentioned a total of 7 deceased formerly residing within the Pittsburgh Division.)

b7D

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Pittsburgh

REC-17

EX - 132

20 OCT 21 1958

SUBV. CONTROL

JWS/jep
53 OCT 23 1958

PG 100-13295

The above completes this review project in line with Bureau instructions set forth in Bulet to Pittsburgh, 8/25/58.

It is to be noted that instant case remains in a pending status at Pittsburgh as this office is presently handling a review of the HCUA testimony of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as the Bureau was advised in mylet of 10/17/58.

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b7C
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: 10/16/58

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-32353)

SUBJECT: HCUA
NEW ENGLAND AREA
IS - CALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/61

Charlotte has advised that Chicago is Office of Origin in the case entitled "EUGENE FELDMAN; SM-C", Chicago file 100-33860).

EUGENE FELDMAN's name was mentioned in testimony before the HCUA at [redacted] Massachusetts. This testimony given by [redacted] is set forth on page [redacted] of the booklet "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area - Part 1".

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A copy of the above described booklet as well as the Bureau's instructions were furnished to Chicago by Indianapolis by letter dated August 22, 1958 captioned as above. Testimony given was concerning [redacted]

Charlotte also has advised that Chicago is Office of Origin in the following cases:

WILLIAM JOSEPH ROBERTSON (CG 100-31894)
[redacted] (CG 100-31280)

Chicago's attention is directed to [redacted] of the previously described booklet wherein the above are mentioned in testimony.

b6
b7C

Chicago will handle in accordance with Bureau's instructions.

- ② - Bureau (61-7582) (RM)
4 - Chicago (100-) (HCUA) (RM)
 (100-31894) (WILLIAM JOSEPH ROBERTSON) (RM)
 (100-33860) (EUGENE FELDMAN) (RM)
 (100-31280) [redacted] (RM)
1 - Boston (100-32353)

61-7582-3968

RHB:lc

(7)

REC-93

21 OCT 21 1958

EX-136

50 OCT 23 1958

EX-136
SUBV. CONTROL
C-136

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (61-7582)

DATE: OCT 20 1958

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-32353)

SUBJECT: HCUA,
NEW ENGLAND AREA
IS-C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/2/82 BY SP6 bja/pt

Charlotte has advised that Detroit and Philadelphia are Office of Origin in the following cases:

Detroit

[REDACTED] (DE 100-26357)
[REDACTED] (DE 100-26354)

Philadelphia

[REDACTED] (PH 100-42611)
[REDACTED] (PH 100-42631)
[REDACTED] (PH 100-42632)

The names of the above persons were mentioned in testimony during the proceedings of the HCUA at [REDACTED] Massachusetts, [REDACTED]

The transcript of the proceedings of the HCUA is set forth in the booklets "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area", Part 1, 2 and 3.

Detroit and Philadelphia are not in possession of these booklets nor the Bureau's instructions set forth in WFO letter to the Director dated June 11, 1958. These instructions are, therefore, being set forth for Detroit and Philadelphia:

- ② - Bureau (61-7582) (RM)
3 - Detroit (100-) (HCUA) (RM)

[REDACTED] (RM)
[REDACTED] (RM)

- 4 - Philadelphia (100-) (HCUA) (RM)

[REDACTED] (RM)
[REDACTED] (RM)
[REDACTED] (RM)

- 1 - Boston (100-32353)

RHB:lc

(10)

59 OCT 30 1958

b6
b7c

EX-100 REC-7

61-7582-3969

2 OCT 22 1958

Subversive CONTROL

INT. SEC. FILED

BS 100-32353

The office covering the locality of the hearings should thoroughly review these transcripts upon their receipt, advise the Bureau of the identities of all persons mentioned and advise of their subversive activity unless such information is currently in the Bureau's possession. Such data should be submitted under the captions of the various individuals identified. These memoranda must contain a statement as to whether or not the individual has been the subject of Bureau investigation and as to what action is being taken on any new information developed.

In those instances where an individual has been investigated by the Bureau and the new information obtained does not warrant additional investigation, you should again give consideration to requesting Bureau authority to interview the individual. Additionally, you should submit your recommendations regarding interview of any "friendly witnesses".

In those instances where a person testified about an individual residing within another division, it is your responsibility to advise the appropriate office of the nature of the information and of the Bureau's instructions.

For your information and guidance, upon receipt of transcripts of testimony from the Washington Field Office, you are directed to advise the Bureau of the status of your review within one week's time. Thereafter, you will be requested to submit weekly letters advising of the status of your review until the project is completed and necessary action has been taken in accordance with Bureau instructions.

Your final letter advising of the completion of your review should contain a statement regarding number of witnesses testifying, the number of persons identified as communists, the fact that the Bureau has been advised under individual captions of the information furnished by "friendly witnesses" that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau regarding interviews with "friendly witnesses" and that recommendations have been forwarded to the Bureau under individual captions regarding additional investigation or the advisability of interviewing these individuals.

The testimony is as follows:

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DETROIT SUBJECTS

[redacted]
[redacted] of the previously described booklets reflect that [redacted] on [redacted] testified that he knew [redacted] of [redacted] in the Winston-Salem area in 1955.

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[redacted]
[redacted] reflects that [redacted] identified [redacted] the Winston-Salem area, who in the last two or three years was a Communist Party colonizer in the Winston-Salem area.

[redacted] testified on [redacted] that he would not classify [redacted] as a colonizer.

PHILADELPHIA SUBJECTS

[redacted]
[redacted] reflects that [redacted] previously described, testified on [redacted] that [redacted] I believe, was also a Southerner from some other segment of that area; and he had been sent into one of the major plants in Durham. I believe it was the Erwin Mills".

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[redacted] was testifying concerning identity of Communist Party colonizers known to him about September 1955.)

[redacted]
[redacted] reflects the following testimony of [redacted]

[redacted] today is [redacted] She has married [redacted] whom we have reported. I would like to just illustrate a point here again of party finances. When I arrived there and after being through several areas and I landed in Winston-Salem, that day or the previous day [redacted] arrived [redacted] She had been sent [redacted] by the State apparatus of the North Carolina Party for the purpose

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of establishing residence and obtaining a divorce in order to marry [redacted]. The party felt that both of them could do a much more effective job if they were married. The matter of finances didn't mean anything in this case.

"Mr. ARENS. How about the matter of morals? Did it mean anything?

[redacted] I raised the question that, as far as I knew, since she had been divorced relatively a very, very short time that if she did get married [redacted] and then they came back to Carolina to function, they would be subject to the laws of Carolina, and they would not be considered married. They were willing to take that risk. The party policy was the main thing they had to carry out."

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Mr. ARENS is RICHARD ARENS, Staff Director, House Committee on Un-American Activities.

[redacted] was testifying concerning his trip to the South about September 1955 and was identifying colonizers).

[redacted]
[redacted] reflects that [redacted] testified in part as follows:

"Mr. ARENS. All right, sir. Is there another person who, to your certain knowledge, is on the National Textile Commission of the Communist operation in the United States?

[redacted] There was another person representing the South, particularly the areas of North and South Carolina and Virginia. This person - I found his true identity to be [redacted]

"Mr. ARENS. Was his code name [redacted]

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[redacted] Yes, his code name was [redacted]

"Mr. ARENS. And you ascertained to a moral certainty that [redacted] by certain security devices which we will not discuss on a public record. Is that correct?

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[redacted] No, sir. I would not say that in the case of [redacted] I went down South to the Carolinas on a mission of the party, and at that time the person that was to assist me was [redacted] and that is how I found his true identity.

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"Mr. ARENS. He is the same person who served with you in New York City on the National Textile Commission of the Communist Party. Is that correct?

[redacted] All these persons were delegates from various areas, members of the National Textile Commission.

"Mr. ARNES. But, specifically, [redacted] was one of those persons. Is that correct?

[redacted] There is no doubt in my mind."

Philadelphia and Detroit should handle in accordance with Bureau instructions.

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-233409)

October 20, 1958

SAC, BOSTON (100-22166)

[REDACTED] was.

SM - C
OO: NEWARK

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Reference Boston letter to Director dated August 8, 1958 and captioned "HCUA, New England Area, IS - C" forwarding to Newark copies of pamphlets entitled "Investigation of Communist Activities in the New England Area", Parts 1, 2 and 3 (HCUA Hearings at [REDACTED] Mass., [REDACTED]).

A review of testimony before HCUA at [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] reveals that [REDACTED] former member of the Communist Party, furnished information regarding [REDACTED].

A review of the files of the Boston Division reveal that [REDACTED] is identical with captioned Subject and was last known to be a subject of the Newark Division, residing at [REDACTED] New Jersey.

The Newark Division should handle information concerning [REDACTED] mentioned in testimony in accordance with the instructions set out in referenced letter.

ORIGINAL FILED IN

③ - Bureau (RM) (2 - 100-233409)
2 - Newark (RM) (1 - 61-7582 - HCUA, New England Area)
2 - Boston (100-20889)
(1 - 100-22166)
(1 - 100-32353 - HCUA, New England Area)

JJO:jda
(7)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY 6032

61-7582-
NOT RECORDED
178 OCT 24 1958

57 OCT 28 1958

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-128056)

DATE: 10/16/58

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-22535)

SUBJECT: GEORGE O'BRIEN
SM - CMARY O'BRIEN
SM - C
(OO - BOSTON)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP6 bja/for

Re WFO letter to Director captioned "HCUA, New England Area" dated June 11, 1958, forwarding transcripts of HCUA hearings at [] held []

A review of testimony before HCUA at [] reveals that [] former member of the Communist Party, on this date testified that Subjects were elderly and she collected Communist Party dues from Subjects (dates not specifically given). [] stated she went to see them a few times and that as she recalled, Subjects came to just one or two meetings. [] described Subjects as really quite elderly and stated she did not know whether or not they were still alive.

This information had been supplied to the Boston Division regarding the Subjects, however, no investigation was conducted due to their ages and limited activity.

Records of the City Clerk's Office, Nashua, New Hampshire, reveal that Subject GEORGE O'BRIEN died June 4, 1951. He was born in 1880 at Lowell, Massachusetts.

REC- 56

61-7582-3990

JJO'L:ras

21 OCT 21 1958

- (5) - Bureau (100-128056) (GEORGE O'BRIEN) (RM)
 (2 - 100- MARY O'BRIEN)
 (1 - 61-7582, HCUA, New England Area)
 3 - Boston (100-22535) (GEORGE O'BRIEN)
 (1 - 100- MARY O'BRIEN)
 (1 - 100-32353, HCUA, New England Area)
 (8)

SUBV CONTROL

52 OCT 29 1958

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

BS 100-22535

During the latter part of 1951, M. T. MANEY, Assistant Postmaster, Nashua, New Hampshire, advised that Subject Mrs. GEORGE O'BRIEN (MARY O'BRIEN) moved to 30 Tolles Street, Nashua, New Hampshire. MANEY reported that the letter carrier for this particular district informed that Mrs. O'BRIEN was approximately 80 years of age and was classified as a Jehovah's Witness.

In view of the foregoing, it is not believed that further action at this time is warranted and this matter be placed in a closed status.